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Air Freighters Ordered; U. S. Cargo Ships for Eire; Tin Can Collections Soon

The World's Day—August 7, 1942

Washington: Nelson Orders 500 Cargo Planes

Five hundred cargo planes were ordered by Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board from Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder who outlined a building program for large airplanes to Congress and Administration officials. [First Page, Second Section.]

President Roosevelt has not finished his review of testimony in the case of eight alleged Nazi saboteurs, he told a press conference, adding that he did not know whether he would complete the work or not before nightfall. [Page 1.]

The $974,634,000 Congressional appropriation to develop United States naval outposts and to provide funds for "a kind of secret weapon"—for which $30,000,000 was set aside—was signed into law by President Roosevelt.

Secretary Knox formally asked the Senate Naval Committee to investigate charges that a Navy bureau had given "biased and prejudiced treatment" to Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder whose contract was canceled.

Farm bloc senators indicated that they would force no action on President Roosevelt's veto of the bill providing for manufacture of rubber from grain alcohol until the new committee appointed to make a complete study of the rubber situation has made its report. [Financial Page.]

Bureau of Budget figures show that the sum of $205,514,657,286 has been appropriated or authorized between June 1, 1940, to June 30, 1943 for expenditure to provide for defense and war needs.

In Europe: Two U. S. Merchant Ships for Eire

Eire is to receive two merchant vessels—either by sale or charter—from the United States War Shipping Administration under an authorizing bill signed by President Roosevelt.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, has arrived in Cairo to inspect his troops in Egypt, Syria, and French Equatorial Africa, it was announced in London.

Anti-submarine warfare is continuing to take a heavy toll of Axis submarines as a result of the growing strength of escort ships of the United States fleet, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in London.

Twenty Polish workers were executed at the village of Gerbatka, near Radom, on charges by Germans that they were preparing to blow up a factory, Polish circles in London reported.

Italy incorporated a number of United States and British oil companies—presumably in occupied territory—in the General Italian Petroleum Company.

Polish airmen in Britain now total 10,000, and have shot down nearly 500 German planes, it was announced by the British radio via CBS.

New England: Tin Can Collections Aug. 17

Salvage collections of tin cans will begin on Monday, Aug. 17, in Boston, Springfield, Lowell, and Lawrence. [Page 2.]

A 50 per cent cut in fuel oil supplies was termed probable and some rationing "almost certain," by a high officer of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. [Page 5.]

High school students in Maine will be offered courses in inflation control, rent control and rationing, next winter.

Americas: Banker Colombia's 68th President

Dr. Alfonso Lopez Pumerajo, Colombia banker turned social reformer and President from 1934 to 1938, prepared to be sworn in for a second term while diplomats gathered at Bogota to hear his inaugural. He succeeds Eduardo Santos as Colombia's 68th President.

National: Mexican Laborers Allowed in U. S.

Mexican laborers were allowed to cross the border into the United States under temporary arrangements to provide an adequate labor supply for summer harvests and to bolster America's "food for victory" program. [Financial Page.]

R. J. Thomas, of Detroit, was re-elected by acclamation as president of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers Union of the C. I. O. for a fourth one-year term at its annual convention in Chicago. [Other activities of the convention: Page 3.]

Tennessee voters nominated Gov. Prentice Cooper, Democrat, for a third two-year term—the second time such a bestowal has been granted in that State since the Civil War. [Page 12.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

War Topics in Maine Schools

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Next autumn and winter, many of Maine's high school students and special adult classes probably will be studying the practical application of inflation, rent control, and rationing as a new wartime "wrinkle."

State Education Commissioner Harry V. Gilson says his department will prepare an outline study of such topics which will be made available to all high school teachers for offering to students.

"Inflation, rent control, rationing and the like present new citizenship problems almost over-night in these war times,' Mr. Gilson said in an interview, "and I believe it is vitally important that special study should be given these problems by our boys and girls, and also adults, in order that they may know their practical application to our current everyday life which has been changed so much by the current war."

In preparation for this move by the department, Mr. Gilson assigned Earl Hutchinson, Director of Secondary Education, to sit in at conferences with officials of the Office of Price Administration who are co-operating with educators in their endeavor to promote those special courses.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, August 7, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	13-15
Hollywood Letter	9
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	5
Sports Page	8
Successful Letter Writing	3
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
"I will make you fishers of men" (With Czech Translation)	
"The Monitor Views the News"	9
Today's Woman	12
Traveltalks	9

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Air Raid Test To Call Out 150,000 Aids

41 cities and towns of Greater Boston to join in trial of new type of siren alarm.

Greater Boston will stage a third big daylight air raid test next week and for the first time mobilize its 150,000 ARP workers by audible siren blasts, it was announced today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Nearly 2,000,000 persons in 41 cities and towns of Metropolitan Boston will receive "inside information" that a raid test is coming when the sirens shriek six short notes at short intervals.

Approximately 20 minutes later, the sirens will wail in their characteristic tone for a period of two minutes, and the test will then be on, to last until the "all clear."

The test will come during daylight hours sometime between sunrise Monday, Aug. 10, and sunset Saturday, Aug. 15.

Former Plan Faulty

As disclosed in The Christian Science Monitor July 21, the novelty of audible signals 20 to 30 minutes before the "alarm" is an effort to get wardens and other ARP personnel on the job by the time "enemy planes" are overhead.

The telephone fan-out system previously used had proven utterly inadequate, officials declared. In the July 16 test in Greater Boston, only 50 per cent of the wardens reported.

Permission was specifically granted by the Army for the new method, which will become uniform throughout the country if it proves successful here, it is understood.

Success depends largely upon public understanding of the fact that when the sirens first sound, the raid is NOT beginning, Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston), said today.

Conduct During Test

Here are Mr. Fenner's instructions regarding behavior during the test, issued in an effort to clear up misunderstandings uncovered by the July 16 rehearsal:

1. If at home, go to the safest room, shut off gas stove burners, open all windows, and keep away from glass.
2. If on the street, seek shelter away from doorways, plate-glass windows, elevator shafts. Park automobiles at the curb, leave them, seek shelter. Leave busses, trolley cars, etc., and seek shelter.
3. Avoid crowds, stay indoors, obey wardens.
4. Go about regular business after the first blasts and before the final two-minute alarm signal.

Report to Posts

In an actual raid, the first series of short blasts would mean that unidentified planes had been detected 100 to 150 miles away, and that if they are hostile, they will be overhead in 20 to 30 minutes.

All wardens and other ARP workers will report to their posts, or volunteer for service where they are, whichever is practical. Other persons should continue as they would if they did not know a raid was coming.

The first signal, on the Green 1 or yellow, will consist of three groups of two blasts each. Each of the three groups will run according to this time schedule: A five-second blast; a two-second pause; a five-second blast.

Nazis Within 30 Miles of Maikop Oil; India Asks Roosevelt to Aid Freedom; New Sabotage Evidence Toughens U. S.

F. B. I. cracks down on enemy aliens; Navy demands all Japanese quit Honolulu area.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Uncovering new evidence of threatened sabotage, the Federal Government is radically tightening its precautions against the 1,000,000 enemy aliens in the United States.

At the same time, high officials in the Navy are pressing for the immediate and complete removal of all the 140,000 Japanese in the vital naval-base Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

As the anti-sabotage campaign is now shaping in Washington, it is evident that the hanging sentence verdict handed out by Justice Arthur J. Tuttle in Detroit against the German-born Nazi spy shielder Max Stephan is just the beginning of the Government's stiffer policy.

The immediate job which the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the intelligence branches of the armed services are completing is a new checkup of suspicious and border-line enemy aliens in order to thwart co-operation with foreign spies and agents.

New Evidence is Uncovered

While actual sabotage has been kept to such a low point as to be remarkable, government intelligence men have recently uncovered fresh evidence of attempts to lay the groundwork for enemy saboteurs.

This evidence suggests that the two contingents of saboteurs who were landed on the Long Island and Florida Coasts several weeks ago by Nazi submarines were just the forerunners of others to come and that resident aliens within the United States were getting ready to lend assistance.

It is for this reason that the 934,000 German, Italian and Japanese aliens who were identified in the latest census registration are now being made subject to closer scrutiny and more stringent examination.

The latest report from the Justice Department shows that only 5,324 enemy aliens have been taken under the direct supervision of the Government, although recent raids in the East and Mid-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Congress Party appeals also to Russians and Chiang Kai-shek for strong support.

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 7 (AP)—Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President of the Working Committee, opened the meeting of the Full Committee of the All-India Congress Party today with a speech calling for immediate independence for India. He said, however, that the committee did not want British or American Armies to leave the country. Mohandas K. Gandhi told the committee he did not want the Japanese in India because that would mean the end of China and perhaps Russia.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party voted today to appeal to President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, to support its demands that Great Britain grant India immediate independence.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, was authorized to dispatch the appeals as soon as the Full Committee of the Congress Party had passed upon a resolution calling for a mass campaign of passive resistance to continued British rule.

Endorsement of the resolution, backed by Mohandas K. Gandhi, was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Deception for Moslems

Mr. Gandhi himself sent a message to the Chinese today to "let China know that this struggle is as much for her defense as it is for India's liberation." He declared that India's "ability to give effective assistance" is dependent on her freedom.

Meanwhile, having heard that Mr. Azad had said Congress leaders were even willing to let the Moslem League take over the running of India if the British would get out, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, declared that the Moslems would be glad to do so but that the Congress leaders "don't mean a word of what they say."

Mr. Jinnah, as a spokesman for the second-largest of India's complex religious and political groups,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press: © Harris & Ewing

Strategists in Two Capitals

Top: Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, chief of United States forces in the European theater of operations, (left), chats with Brig. Gen. Ira Eaker, head of the United States Bomber Command in Europe. William Bullitt, personal envoy of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, trails them through a garden somewhere in England. Bottom: Admiral Ernest J. King, (left) Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy, (center) President Roosevelt's personal Chief of Staff, and Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, leaving the White House after a conference with the President.

Soviet throws reserves in battle to hold Don —Allied leaders gather in Moscow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While Allied delegates gathered in Moscow to discuss a second front, Germans claimed to have driven down to within 30 miles of the Maikop oil field in Northern Caucasus.

After 45 days of ceaseless titanic struggle unaided by any land operations from their Allies on the German rear, the Russians have been forced to give ground steadily till the Nazis are nearing the great oil refineries of Krasnodar. Berlin even claimed to have captured Armavir, a pipeline junction feeding Maikop oil to the Russian armies, but subsequent communiqués have failed to mention the city.

Another point claimed in earlier dispatches, and since unmentioned, is Yeisk, Sea of Azov terminal of a trans-Caucasus railway.

The most hopeful aspect of the fighting is the appearance of heavy Russian reinforcements higher up the line in the big bend of the Don where it nears the Volga bend at Stalingrad. Here, around Kletskaya, the Russians appear to have surprised the Germans with counterattacks heavily supported by tanks, that gained some territory. Any considerable gain at this point would place a different aspect on the whole battle and even compel the Germans to withdraw from their advanced posts.

The presence of Cossacks and others still grimly holding on just south of Rostov around Kushchevka in hourly danger of being completely trapped, might even suggest such a possibility. However, a major move of this kind could only be made with reserves far larger than those that have yet appeared. If reports of the capture of Yeisk prove true, the defense around Kushchevka is unlikely to hold out much longer.

Meanwhile, the possibility that the Allies still may take advantage of Russia's magnificent defense to create a diversion in the West seems improved with the gathering in Moscow, whether or not the Nazi "unconfirmed rumors" of Mr. Churchill's being in the Russian Capital prove true.

The need for galvanizing a little enthusiasm into the Allied cause is evidenced in the unsatisfactory situation in India, where Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party are playing fast and loose with British prestige.

Fortunately, a correspondent at the Indo-Burma frontier states that, contrary to recent reports from Chungking, the Japanese are not yet in a position to advance upon India from the Burma coast. According to this report, the Japanese will see the dreary monsoon past before their ambitions revive in this territory.

The only activity in the West has been an overnight raid on the great Rhineland munitions center of Duisburg, the fifth within a few weeks, although not a major raid on the 1,000-plane basis.

Nazis Near Oil:

Claim Troops Within 30 Miles of Maikop

The German High Command said today that its troops and their Rumanian allies had pushed at forced marches through the sweltering heat of the North Caucasus to a point within 30 miles of the Maikop oil fields.

A communiqué said the Axis forces were approaching Krasnodar and had stormed the rail junction of Timashevskaya. Krasnodar is on the Kuban River 80 miles west of Kropotkin and 150 miles air line southwest of Rostov. Timashevskaya is on a spur rail line 60 miles north of Krasnodar.

The approach to within 30 miles of the Maikop fields, 55 miles southeast of Krasnodar and 55 miles southwest of Armavir, was made from bridgeheads across the Kuban River, the war bulletin said.

Military sources said earlier that German troops had captured Armavir, 160 miles south of Rostov on the Baku rail line, and Yeisk, 70 miles southwest of Rostov on the shore of the Sea of Azov. These claims, however, were not repeated in the communiqué.

Moscow dispatches said that with the aid of reinforcements counterattacks had forced the Germans back in the big Don bend, west of Stalingrad. The defense was said to be holding firm against

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Rumors of Second Front Keep People of France on Qui Vive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 7—No news of the war is arousing so much interest in France as that concerning the second front.

As France sees it a second front, to be effective, would inevitably be in France. The newspapers have for many days published columns on the discussion over the second front in America and England and the commentaries from all countries.

Public commentaries in France have necessarily been of a very restricted character. The Government has done all it can to tone down the ardor of the discussion. The newspapers, obeying orders, have thrown cold water on the subject, the purpose being to prevent French participation in any military action which may occur.

Mostly the newspapers take the position that a second front is impossible to make effective on account of the strength of the German coastal fortifications, and French citizens who might attempt a simultaneous uprising would be the principal victims.

It is being freely published that many French participants in the Commando raid at St. Nazaire were afterward shot by the occupying troops.

The military commentator of the Journal says: "The conception of a second front is based not on actions, but on indefinite hopes." Neither the American nor British military authorities have ever taken it into serious consideration, he says.

Many newspapers say public discussion of the subject was "imprudently" allowed to develop in America and England, the influential, Moniteur of Clermont Ferrand finds on the contrary that it was deliberate.

A commentary on the Moniteur editorial widely published in the country says: "The editor of the Moniteur gives a word picture of a small military and naval operation on the coast of France accompanied by an immense radio and publicity campaign directed at the French people of the region.

"If he were to succeed in arousing French hotheads into provoking trouble with the occupying troops, he would attain his objective. French blood would flow while the British re-embark and regain England."

The purpose is to prove to Frenchmen the uselessness of taking part in any operations that may take place on French soil.

Most newspapers say "France must be vigilant. France wishes to live and knows the price of ill-considered adventures."

Local legionary organizations have been given the power and duty actively to support governmental actions on all occasions. This new authority follows shortly after the creation of the Legionary "Service of Order." The power now possessed by these groups can go far.

Unity of Command Due; Allied Envoys at Moscow

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Agreement has now been reached between London and Washington on the urgent necessity of unity of command.

For some time there has been talk pro and con regarding the appointment of a supreme commander in the European theater. It is now possible to state authoritatively that all reports to the effect that the British are unwilling to serve under an American Commander in Chief are incorrect.

On the contrary it can be stated that there is at least as great a chance of an American being named supreme commander as of one from Britain.

In fact although it is not definitely known whether a final decision has been taken, there are sound reasons to believe that the American General George C. Marshall is at present the leading candidate for the post.

Skilled Leaders Available

Other names that are still mentioned, however, include Sir Alan Brooke, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the Canadian, Lieut. Gen. A. G. MacNaughton.

Although General MacArthur and General Wavell cannot be ruled out entirely, the general view is that they are too useful in the Pacific and would be too hard to replace there.

General MacArthur especially

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Reports that Allied diplomats were arriving in Moscow for an important conference on a second front aroused intense interest in London today.

Messages reaching here from Moscow and other continental Capitals speculated on the significance of the conference at a moment when the Russian campaign is approaching a critical phase.

From Ankara came a report that Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is on his way to the Soviet Capital, while from Moscow a message announced the arrival there yesterday of Admiral William H. Standley, present United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said that Mr. Steinhardt was not expected.]

Special Mission on Aid

Arrival in Moscow of Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, former commander of the First American Air Corps, on a special mission to intensify American aid to Russia, was announced on Wednesday.

The British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, also arrived in Moscow about the same time coming from Kuibyshev.

It is now reported that a representative of the Fighting French, Roger Garreau, and Maj. Gen. William Steffens, Norwegian military attaché in Russia, have also joined the Allied gathering there.

[According to a London Associated Press dispatch the con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

They Guard the Waterfront

Photo by Frank Colby

Coast Guard Boats Ready to Fight Fires

To afford further protection for Boston's important waterfront the Coast Guard has equipped its harbor patrol boats with pumps and hose lines to fight fires. This morning the Coast Guard put on a demonstration of its fire fighting efficiency along with the Boston Fire Department's harbor boat.

Fire boats for Boston Harbor: Page 2.

Tin Can Collections Begin in Four Bay State Cities Monday, Aug. 17

Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Springfield, Lead Tin Drive

Initial collections of tin cans, vitally needed to meet the critical shortage of tin for war production, will begin Monday, Aug. 17, in Boston, Springfield, Lowell, and Lawrence, the Massachusetts State Salvage Committee announced today.

Dates of collections in Boston were released for the first time by George G. Hyland, City Commissioner of public works. They are, by wards:

Monday, Aug. 17—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Tuesday, Aug. 18—Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Wednesday, Aug. 19—Wards 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Thursday, Aug. 20—Wards 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Friday, Aug. 21—Wards 19, 20, 21 and 22.

On these days, municipal trucks will make the rounds of the wards, pick up tin cans left in boxes, baskets or other containers in front of homes by householders. The phenomenon of the scrap drive will once more be a daily part of the Bostonian's life.

Monday's will be the first collection in the four large cities named by the Salvage Committee. How often they will be made after that has not been decided, but officials expect at least pickups monthly and probably twice a month in the larger cities.

Collections in the other three areas in Massachusetts where tin cans are saved, Worcester, Fall River and New Bedford, will begin a month later, the Committee said.

Now for a word of reminder at the behest of the Salvage Committee, a message directed particularly to the housewife on whom success of the tin can drive largely depends. Tin cans must be clean when they are turned in. Labels must be removed. Both ends must be folded into the can itself and the can finally squelched by well-placed pressure until it is flat. All this will make for efficient processing and storing of the cans, the Committee assures the housewife.

By the end of the first week of collections, officials believe they will be able to tell whether Boston housewives are doing their part, Boston's monthly quota is 6,300,000 tins. One week's collection should total 1,575,000.

Housewives in designated cities throughout the State have been asked to save 19,800,000 cans monthly.

Tin can reclamation can be 100 per cent successful, salvage officials have found. A fresh, new ton of tins can be manufactured from every ton salvaged.

Second, they will point out that the 1942 military edition is bigger and has as good if not a better appetite than his dad. A good soldier eats twice as much as the best civilian, they say. So, more tins are needed.

One destroyer, according to the OWI, uses 13,000 pounds of tin in its electrical system, gun castings and bushings. On the basis of 36 cans from each family every month, 12,000 families must save cans for a year to meet these needs.

From every long ton of tin cans, the reclaiming plants get 22 pounds of tin. The rest of the ton is steel, just as vitally needed, the OWI reports.

Fire Boats for Boston Harbor

Boston Harbor today stands clear of the stigma of being a "dangerous port" as it was designated six months ago by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox after investigating fire hazards and possible sabotage opportunities in Atlantic seaports.

Two of a planned fleet of nine Coast Guard fireboats and 10 trailer pumps for use ashore were put into service today after a tryout and official exhibition in the harbor in co-operation with the Boston Fire Department.

The two vessels were converted to their new purpose and fitted with six powerful pumps each, so that each vessel is now capable of throwing eight streams of water. Seven similar vessels will be added as soon as they can be prepared for service.

Jeeps are to be made available, it is understood, to tow the mobile trailer pumps to any needed locality ashore.

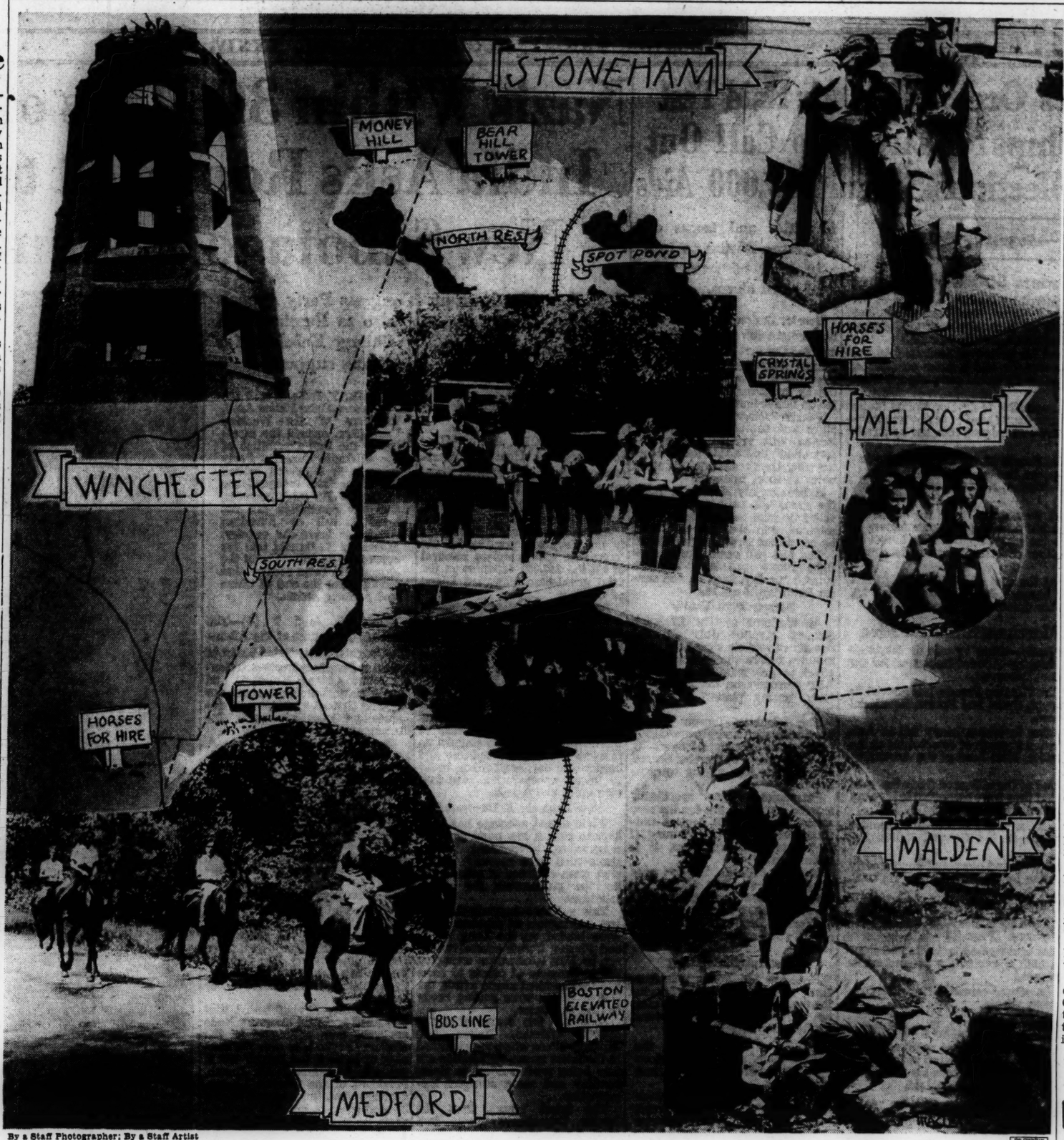
Fire protection in Boston Harbor is today what it should be, declared William Arthur Reilly, City of Boston Fire Commissioner, who witnessed the tryout of the new equipment from a Coast Guard vessel.

"Today is one that has been long awaited," he said, pointing out that the two new vessels and the ten mobile shore pumps are "a long desired improvement and a supplement to fire protection in Boston Harbor."

Co-operation of the Coast Guard in cleaning up the water front and removing hazards has been magnificent, the Commissioner said.

"Dilapidated areas have been completely cleared with the assistance and co-operation of the Coast Guard."

The project is part of the program of the Government to protect the seaports of the country against sabotage, fires, and other disasters. The Coast Guard Captains of the Ports are held responsible for the safety of the ports by Presidential decree.



By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

Beauty of Middlesex Fells Attracts Those Who Enjoy Horseback Riding, Hiking, Picnicking, and Zoo

Easily reached at low cost by those now unable to use their automobiles because of gasoline and tire rationing, Middlesex Fells, a Metropolitan District Commission reservation, is only a 10-cent fare for most Greater Bostonians. The map shows the surrounding municipalities of Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Medford, and Winchester wherein lie most of the features of the Fells. Bear Hill Tower (upper left) is easily reached after an easy and pleasant climb through wooded trails. From the tower one gets a grand view of Spot Pond and the surrounding countryside. Good drinking water is available in many places on the Reservation, and the little girls (upper right) found the bubbler at the Zoo. Other attractions here include the Turtle Pool (center). Horses may be hired at two places for riding through some of the 98 miles of bridle trails (lower left). Crystal Spring water is relished by many, some of whom (lower right) take it home in jugs. Inset shows one of the many outdoor fireplaces in "sizzling" use.

Middlesex Fells and Zoo Near for Bus and 'Trolley'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

For those Greater Bostonians who enjoy exploring new woodland trails either afoot or on horseback, and for those seeking pleasant picnic spots, or perhaps a place where the youngsters may visit a zoo—Middlesex Fells offers all these, and more.

A reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission, located only a few miles northwest of Boston in the Stoneham-Melrose-Malden-Medford-Winchester area, Middlesex Fells has a great variety of recreational facilities for those who must now curtail or forego their motoring.

Easily reached by street car or bus, the visitor finds almost endless acres of rolling woodland, 98 miles of bridle paths, three hilltop lookout towers affording glorious views of the countryside, several children's playgrounds, outdoor fireplaces, and picnic centers—some with drinking water from springs; some without.

In addition, there's a fine zoo, with many wild animals, birds, and reptiles — exhibits which evoke squeals of delight from the younger visitors.

Although there are numerous ponds within the area, dominated by the beautifully clear waters of Spot Pond, these are essentially reservoirs of the M. D. C. and bathing and boating are not permitted.

There are two ways to reach Middlesex Fells without the use of an automobile — by Boston Elevated cars from Sullivan Square, and by the Hudson Bus Line from Medford or Stoneham. Cars from Sullivan Square are marked either Spot Pond or Stoneham, and one may transfer to these without paying an extra fare. Thus, adults may reach the center of the Middlesex Fells for 10 cents; children for 5 cents. In the case of the Stoneham cars, there's an extra fare beyond Spot Pond.

The busses go past the zoo, and the fare from Medford Square is 10 cents; that from Stoneham, 5 cents.

All facilities in the area, except horseback riding, are free, and are under the jurisdiction of the M. D. C. Those desiring to ride the bridle trails may obtain mounts at the Townline Riding Academy at 708 Winthrop Street, on the Medford-Winchester town line. Rates are $1.50 an hour. A driving horse and buggy may be rented for $2 an hour. There's also another stable on Wyoming Avenue, just outside the area, where horses may be rented at reasonable rates.

Locations of the zoo, outdoor fireplaces, and lookout towers are shown on accompanying map of the area.

(Fifth of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Witness Calls Pastor Friend Of Nazi in U.S.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Otto H. Kaupp, vestryman at Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, testified today that he knew that Pastor Kurt E. B. Molzahn was "friendly" with a Nazi residing in that city as agent for the North German Lloyd steamship line.

Mr. Kaupp, appearing as a defense character witness at Mr. Molzahn's trial on espionage conspiracy charges, identified the steamship agent under cross-examination as a man named Kessemeier. Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., demanded whether he had ever discussed Mr. Kessemeier's Nazi connections with the Rev. Mr. Molzahn, and the witness replied that he had not because "it was none of my business."

Chief of five character witnesses testifying yesterday was rotund Gerhard Kunze, organist-choirmaster and father of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund and one of four guilty-pleading defendants indicted with the Rev. Mr. Molzahn.

During the testimony, the elder Mr. Kunze expressed surprise at the extent of the Government's knowledge of matters in which he and his son had been involved.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, pastor of the Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, which this fall will observe its 200th anniversary, was charged with Mr. Kunze and the three others including Anastase Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., Russian Fascist leader, with conspiring to hand over American military secrets to Germany and Japan.

The others, now awaiting sentence with Mr. Kunze the younger, are Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, Midwest leader of the Bund; and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas.

The Government charged that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn used his parish house as a "postoffice" to further the ends of the other four.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, who probably will take the stand in his own behalf, came to the United States in 1924 and held a parish in Johnstown, Pa., for four years before going to Philadelphia.

His wife, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, attends every session of the trial.

The former German cavalry officer, who received the Iron Cross, second order, for action on the Russian Front, is the father of three children. He was naturalized in 1940.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Temperatures tonight about the same as last night with gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: No important temperature changes tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:01 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:27 p. m., Friday.

Flare Mystery Still Unsolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Mass., Aug. 7 — State Guardsmen and State Police, joined by approximately 100 air-raid wardens and other A. F. P. personnel, still were seaching the Monterery woods today for a solution to the mystery of the red flare dropped by an unidentified airplane late on the night of Aug. 5.

A second and a third plane which flew over the area yesterday afternoon were sent by the Army and the Navy respectively, it developed, solving one outstanding question which had added to the original mystery.

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Petrillo's Policies Irk Music Clubs

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—The President of the National Federation of Music Clubs today characterized as "short-sighted" the order of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, banning radio broadcasts by the National High School Orchestra at Interlochen, Mich.

Declaring that "I sympathize with Mr. Petrillo's desire to secure all possible employment for adult musicians," the President, Mrs. Guy P. Gannett of Cape Elizabeth, added in a statement:

"However, I cannot feel that barring from the networks a broadcast by 'teen-age musicians who are studying under a faculty composed largely of members of Mr. Petrillos own organization, is a step in the right direction."

Labor Dispute to WLB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has certified to the War Labor Board a wages and union-shop dispute between Niles-Bement-Pond, West Hartford, Conn., and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. About 6,700 employees are affected.

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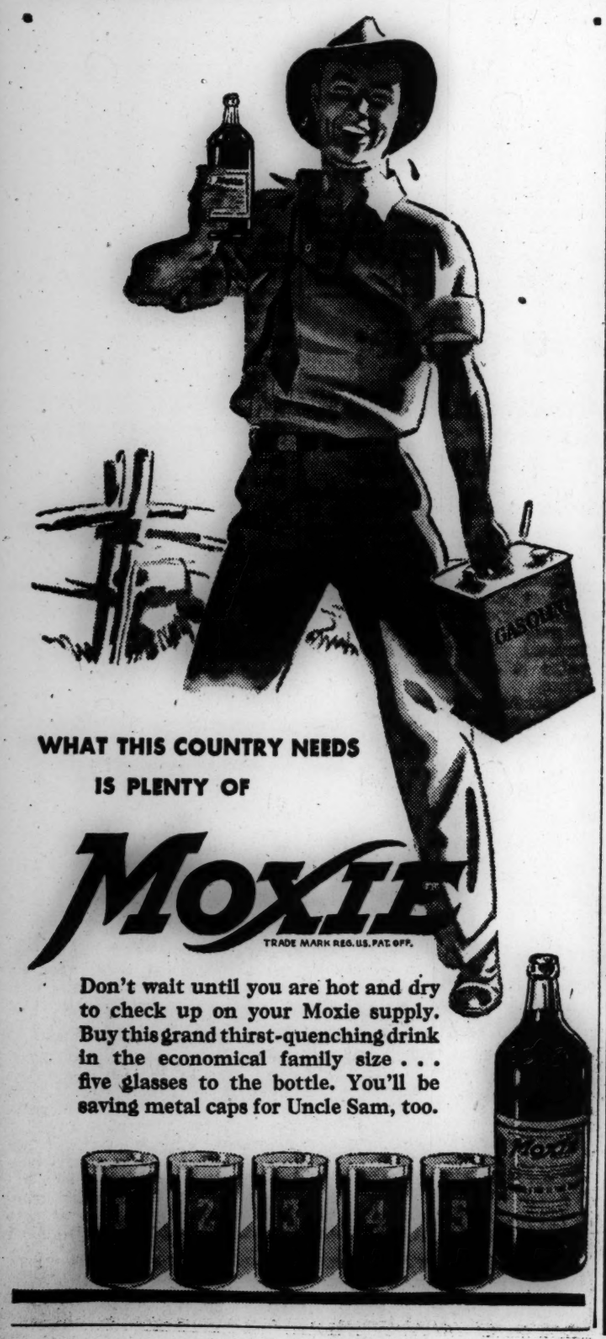

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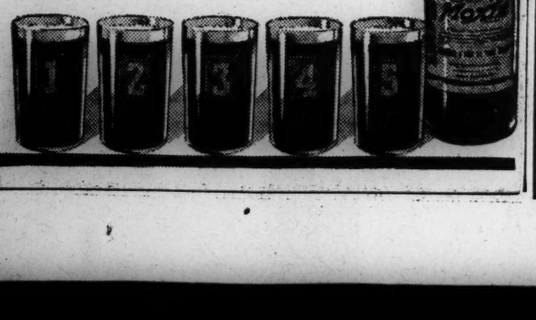

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U. A. W. Oppose Wage Freezing; Favorable to Stabilization

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—If the views of members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers represent those of labor generally, labor is in no mood for wage freezing. It is, if anything, in less of a mood for it today than ever before. The U. A. W. in convention here yesterday passed unanimously a resolution setting forth its opinions on this question in explicit terms.

If President Roosevelt, now enjoying the expressed support and confidence and affection of these workers, presses for any kind of wage ceiling, such as Price Administrator Leon Henderson wants, he and the Administration will, it is apparent from the tenor of this convention, stir up a hornets' nest of opposition from a sector now supplying, especially in this pre-election period, important strength.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, speaking before the U. A. W. convention this week, declared with emphasis that he was "unalterably opposed to any kind of wage freezing." These workers, rather than recede from their position in favor of higher wages for themselves, higher taxes for the corporations and the "privileged," and lower prices for the things they buy, would, if their leaders did not keep them in check, it is obvious to an observer, move even further in this direction.

'Protective' Stand

While a companion resolution approving commodity price ceilings and warning against inflation would seem to be inconsistent in view of the opinion of many experts that high wages contribute to high prices, and thus to inflation, these workers are unquestionably in earnest in their stand, which they consider essentially "protective."

They argue that manufacturers' and stockholders' "wages" have risen without restriction, and that the system of commodity price ceilings has not worked effectively.

Their plea is based not so much on a selfish desire for advantage, but on the need for "equality of sacrifice," a term that has become something of a theme for this convention.

Opposition to "wage freezing" does not mean, though, opposition to "wage stabilization." The resolution adopted noted that labor has already pledged full support to the industry wage stabilization program suggested by President Roosevelt.

In condemning the National War Labor Board for failing to effect a wage stabilization program, the resolution sets forth under the "resolves" what must be taken as the union's definition of the phrase, as follows: the raising of substandard wages to guarantee all American workers income sufficient to maintain their health and productive efficiency. The elimination of inequalities in wage levels on a plant, region, and national basis to establish a foundation for the stabilization of America's labor force and the reduction of high labor turnover.

Economic Inequity

Adjustment of wages to safeguard workers against loss of the established real wage levels through increased living costs in recognition of the fact that to deprive workers of their earning power through the gouging of high prices is a glaring economic inequity and a mockery of the democracy for which we are fighting.

The convention turned today to the election of officers with little likelihood, in spite of a considerable show of lack of confidence in the leadership of R. J. Thomas, President, and George Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, that these and other officers would not be returned to power.

In their very obvious eagerness to frustrate any attempt by the international union leaders to "put something over on the rank and file" the delegates yesterday voted down a number of resolutions favored by the officers. Among these was one which would have increased the dues from $1 to $1.50 a month.

This show of what might be called a "rough" working of democracy turned frequently to the advantage of all concerned. After a split vote on several questions concerning internal affairs, and an ensuing call for a roll-call vote which would have taken two or three hours, the matter was withdrawn for consideration and later brought back in a compromise form which satisfied everyone.

A Scout Car Comes Across

Associated Press

Engineers Solve Transportation Problem

Two assault boats lashed together ferry a scout car across the Pee Dee River during combat maneuvers of the United States Army in the Carolinas. The crossing was made as infantry units and an armored reconnaissance company attempted to establish a bridgehead.

Traitor Still Boastful Of Not Hanging

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Max Stephan began today the 68 days of confinement that remain to him before he must go to the gallows for treachery to America in time of war.

Guards of the Federal Prison at Milan, from which Stephan was brought yesterday to hear his sentence, resumed their 24-hour watch over the man for whom time is running out because a court of his adopted Government found him faithless—guilty of treason.

A Deputy Federal Marshal, however, did say that Stephan still boasted that he would not hang.

"I'll bet all the tea in China I won't hang," Deputy John W. Ingram quoted the prisoner as saying on his way back to Milan.

Thus the German-born tavern keeper, a naturalized American, returned to the cell-life which has been his since he broke into headlines last April for having aided a fleeing Nazi prisoner of war. For this he was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 13.

Judge Tuttle, in pronouncing the historic sentence, declared that Stephan's "entire interest was to aid Germany's cause" when he provided food, drink, lodging, and transportation to Lieut. Hans Peter Krug. Krug had fled from a Canadian concentration camp. He was recaptured in Texas.

An appeal from the capital sentence is permissible. Verne C. Amberson, Stephan's attorney, said he had made no decision on an appeal, adding, "Remember, attorneys sell their services, not themselves."

If the sentence is carried out it apparently will be the first execution for treason by the Federal Government in the history of the United States.

Justice Department lawyers in Washington pointed out that there had been fewer than a dozen treason cases tried in the nation's courts, and none of any importance since the so-called Whisky Rebellion of 1794. In that instance, two men were convicted of treason, but President Washington promptly pardoned them.

Successful Letter Writing: Get Action With a Hook

Sixth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The hook catches the fish!

Make the closing sentence of your letter a "hook" to help "catch" an order, a check, or whatever action is desired.

What is wrong with this closing, "We would appreciate your prompt attention to this matter?" It is not definite, not so helpful as it should be, and not, therefore, action impelling.

Consider the words animal, dog, and Scotty. Which word is the most definite? Which paints a picture? The last one, Scotty. That is the kind of words to use in the closing — and, for that matter, throughout your letter—the Scotty words. Don't say, "We would appreciate your prompt attention to this matter." Put it like this, "Could you please send us your check for $32.15 by next Friday?"

What of the "ing" closings?

"Thanking you in *advance* for *past* favors" is a closing I actually found in a letter of one of the country's leading organizations. I have read it aloud at meetings all over the United States and have watched the effect on interested faces before me. It usually takes alert executive groups between 30 and 60 seconds to see how foolish that closing is. Why? Perhaps for the same reason we do not laugh at a joke the fourth time we hear it. A word which is over-used seems to lull the mind. We mentally sleep until the bromide is over.

The "ing" closings, "Thanking," "Trusting," etc., are therefore out.

Two words which have great beauty are *hope* and *trust*. But they have been used so often in the closings of letters that they should be avoided. Read this example and see why.

"We have received the shipment, but on checking find 6 pairs of pumps, size 7, No. 3,056, and 2 pairs of oxfords, No. 7,342, missing. *Hope* this will meet with *your approval*."

The closing of a letter should generally ask for action, or summarize. It should be a sentence of the same grammatical structure as any other sentence in the letter: (1) a simple statement of fact: "We shall appreciate your telling us what size to ship." (2) a question, "What size shall we ship?"; or (3) a polite command, "Please pencil the size in the space below."

Visualize your letter arriving at its destination. If it goes to someone who is extremely busy, or who does not have a secretary, or who may not even have pen and ink and a stamp handy, supply all of these materials as far as possible—at least a return card, or place for a notation at the foot of the letter, and a permit or stamped envelope. One direct-mail specialist in New York City has gone so far as not only to do this, but also to have some holes punched in a lower corner of the letter and a little bridge pencil inserted. The reader then has all the material necessary for an answer!

It is surprising how many executives, with all the conveniences, will use return cards!

Do you know what color paper stock is most action impelling? Pink! Time and again this has been tested by firms in widely separated cities. If you enclose a return order blank card, or slip of any kind, use pink! It is reported as doubling the returns from sales letters on occasion! In collection letters, for the first reminder, it has been found too strong!

A new letter writer almost wistfully asked, "Can't I keep the 'I am,' or 'I remain,' if I don't use the other trite closings?" I'd like to have answered "Yes" to this pleasant young man's question, but the "I remain" is whiskered!

What of the expressions "kind regards," or "With warm personal good wishes"? Some letter writers don't like them. When used sincerely, however, they carry a definite message. "What comes from the heart goes to the heart," said Carlyle. I'd be the last to urge dropping any wording that conveys friendliness.

"Is it proper to use a postscript?" is a question often asked.

Yes, a postscript is all right when devoted to some action impelling thought, such as "Don't forget the time and place—Nov. 29 at Excelsior Springs." It is the last thought that is left with the reader. It occupies an emphatic position.

Be sure, however, not to use a postscript like the following:

Kindly advise us if the amount of $34.84 covers your invoice against Davis Canning Company, Inc., for the overhauling of No. 5 Corn.

Yours very truly

"P. S. On second thought we know it does."

Number 7 will be run tomorrow on the Education Page.

Krueger Calls Eighth Corps Physically Fit

SOMEWHERE IN LOUISIANA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger declared that the first combat maneuver of the Eighth Army Corps had demonstrated that its men are tough physically but still need toughening in skill.

Addressing the officers of the Army Corps in a critique of a two-day field problem, the first of 10 that will be fought out in the next six weeks, he said "the result of the exercises in home stations of the past months is very apparent in preparation for a greater task ahead. The men displayed fitness, zeal and high morale.

"But they still lack toughness in combat skill. These field maneuvers are for the purpose of toughening them in skill. They will need every bit they can get when they go into battle. For the enemy is tough and we have got to be tougher. I know we can do that, but we can only do it by untiring hard work and training."

Based on many hours he spent in the field personally observing the war game, General Krueger listed the following good points and faults of the many thousands of participating soldiers:

Praised:

Their physical toughness.

The aggressiveness and admirable tactical handling of the Blue cavalry, which made a march of over 60 miles in 24 hours to execute a surprise flank attack on the Reds.

The untiring and effective work of the Signal Corps, which strung more than 150 miles of wires.

The distribution of food and supplies to the fighting troops by quartermaster units.

Criticized adversely:

The tactical handling of their units by Red and Blue Commanders. General Krueger declared that the Red infantry was maneuvered too cautiously and the Blue artillery used with insufficient effect.

Inadequate lines of communication. Commanders were not kept adequately informed of battlefront developments.

Commanders too far behind critical points of action. General Krueger held that commanders must go to critical points to personally direct operation.

While showing much improvement over last year, troops and vehicles still bunched up too much on roads and failed to take adequate cover from air attack.

Coast Aircraft Companies Avert Tie-Ups by Pooling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—By voluntarily cutting red tape and pooling all their facilities, eight of the major aircraft companies of Southern California have averted more than 3,500 potential bottlenecks and possible shortages of material since April of this year.

This heartening state of affairs, which has much to do with aviation's assurance that President Roosevelt's request for 60,000 new warplanes in 1942 will be more than satisfied, is attributable in large part to the existence of the Aircraft War Production Council, Inc. It came into being in April as an agency for inter-plant co-operation, and its works have amply justified its existence.

When the President made plain what the American aviation industry must accomplish during these 12 months, production executives saw that they had a job to do which called for all-out effort. They saw that they had to forget all about individual gain and achievement. Speed would count above all else. Co-operation between producers was imperative.

Pooling Agency

Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, Northrop, North American, Ryan, Vega, and Vultee sent their representatives to a meeting which resulted in the organization of the Aircraft War Production Council. It was agreed that the Council would be an agency for pooling all their facilities and even their secrets.

Some onlookers said that such an organization would end in mutual distrust and be lost in red tape. But as Richard Millar, former president of Vultee, has pointed out, secret processes and hoarded resources mean little to any concern when democracy is challenged.

When one of the member companies ran into a difficult problem in the manufacture of dive flaps for bombers, by way of illustration, the Council arranged for another member to supply engineering research studies which had cost it near to $250,000.

Bottleneck Removed

Shortly after the Council was formed, the hydro-press machine in one of the plants broke down. If parts were to come from the East, the entire West Coast aircraft production was faced with a three-week wait. The Council learned, however, that a nearby firm owned four hydro-press machines, one of which was not being used. Its immediate loan was obtained, the bottleneck removed.

At the first meeting of the Council's advisory committee on material, an exchange of essential raw materials which red tape had hindered for several months was effected in about five minutes.

According to a policy agreed upon by the eight member companies, the Council's officers are rotated every three months. On July 24, Donald W. Douglas, president of Douglas Aircraft Company, was unanimously elected Council president. Harry Woodhead, president of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, was at the same time elected vice-president, a post formerly held by Mr. Douglas.

Higher Tax on Low Incomes Is Urged by Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Found: an organization that wants higher taxes!

The group is the National League of Women Voters which today accused both Congress and the Treasury of failing to meet the inflation threat with a weak-kneed revenue measure that will make only a $8,700,000,000 dent on mass purchasing power.

"Taxes," said the League, in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee, "cannot do the whole job, but neither can price ceilings, rationing or other devices do the job unless supported by a courageous and forthright tax program."

By not recommending higher taxes on low-income groups Congress will be condemning them to "a worse fate by courting inflation," the League argued. It advocated heavier taxes by further reductions in exemptions and steeper rates, "perhaps 30 per cent or more on the first brackets of taxable income."

The Committee was warned that if it does not have the courage to impose stiff income taxes on low income groups, a sales tax may become necessary. "Under a sales tax large enough to make an appreciable dent on excess purchasing power this would mean a heavier burden for the very poorest families than a really heavy income tax," the League said.

The League also urged tax collection at income sources in order to "withdraw excess money from circulation before it can be spent."

Practicing what it preaches about higher taxes, the League has been almost the only outstanding women's organization in the United States that has not come out against compulsory joint income taxes. In view of its 1942 convention declaration in favor of a war finance program based to the largest possible extent on taxation, the League has refused to indorse any tax bill provision that might save taxes for its own members.

President Boosts Scrap Drive; Mentions Cannon and Statues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt gave a boost today to the War Production Board's campaign to collect scrap for the war effort and said he thought it would be a good idea to gather in some of the old cannon and bronze statues from parks throughout the country.

The Chief Executive said Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, wanted him to mention the scrap campaign at a press conference and had submitted a memorandum which spoke of needing steel badly. While scrap collections are keeping ahead of blast furnaces now, the President said, 17,000,000 tons are wanted to insure steel production in 1943.

Steel is wanted, Mr. Roosevelt said, from abandoned buildings and railroads, in the form of old farm machinery and as miscellaneous scrap lying around homes. He said he felt certain there still was a lot lying around the country.

Smilingly, in response to a question about gathering up cannons and bronze statues which now adorn many parks, the President said he thought a great many probably would look better if the statues were converted into weapons and replaced after the war with something more artistic.

He only laughed when asked whether he had any specific statuary in mind.

As for cannon, Mr. Roosevelt said the Government already had gone through Navy Yards to get some of the historic Civil and World War cannon and convert them into scrap for manufacture into modern weapons.

This is the best use to which they could be put, he asserted, adding that it might be a good idea to obtain from Congress authorizations and assurances to communities that cannon now ornamenting parks would be replaced after the war with something more modern.

When a reporter remarked that there were a lot of "elegant brass doorknobs and mail boxes" around Washington, Mr. Roosevelt countered by offering his questioner the chairmanship of a committee to gather them.

U. S. Called Ready For Chemical War

EDGEWOOD, Md., Aug. 7 (AP)—Army and Naval officers from the American Republics were told yesterday the United States "was fully prepared to use" chemical warfare "in any proportion, in any place, at any time it becomes desirable or necessary."

After hearing this from Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, 22 members of the Inter-American Defense Board got a glimpse of the various phases of chemical warfare.

General Porter told the officers headed by Maj. Gen. Espionosa Mujica, leader of the Chilean delegation, that the chemical warfare service's 25 years of research and experiments "have now borne fruit in a powerful service, technically and materially.

"We shall be able to meet and overcome our enemies whenever and wherever they may choose the chemical weapon. They shall see that the titantic chemical industry of the United States has not taken this name in vain."

First New Insignia Go to 'Air' Gunners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The War Department announced today that two aerial gunners who fought on opposite sides of the globe would be the first men to wear the new air crew member wings insignia recently authorized by the Army Air Forces.

They are Technical Sergeants Robert L. Golay, Fredonia, Kan., and Eldred V. Scott, Phoenix, Ariz., both possessors of the Distinguished Flying Cross for their exploits.

Silver wing badges will be pinned on the men by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commander of the Flying Training Command, at a ceremony at Harlingen, Texas, on Sunday.

Sergeant Golay was a gunner in the first squadron of United States bombing planes to raid Nazi-occupied Netherlands.

Sergeant Scott was engineer-gunner in one of the B-25 bombers which raided Japan in April.

Nation's Police Increase 175 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The nation's police force has been increased 175 per cent through formation of auxiliary staffs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported today on the basis of a survey of 408 cities of 25,000 or more population.

The F. B. I. said that on April 30 it had found 95,880 regular police employees and 167,705 auxiliary policemen. If these figures were projected to include all cities, using the usual estimate of 155,000 regular officers, the total of auxiliaries enrolled under the wartime home defense program would be around 270,000 special officers.

Railroad Is Patriotic, Keeps Yards Tidy, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Besides being patriotic, the Milwaukee Road knows something about housekeeping, how to "tidy up," and how to save steps.

Red, white, and blue buckets have been bobbing on the railroad's switch engines lately. Chicago suburbanites and other patrons of the road have been puzzled. Now it is disclosed that the buckets are for scrap metal picked up in the railroad yards—scrap that Uncle Sam urgently needs to manufacture guns and other war material. When a switchman or member of the engine crew sees an iron bolt, or such, lying along the track, he tosses it into the bucket. Result: tidy railroad yards and more guns for winning the war.

Test How Near War 'All-Outer' You Are by Formal Standards

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—How close are you coming to a personal all-out effort to help the war program?

A test designed to enable civilians to rate themselves was devised by three Stanford University faculty members. Here it is:

First, take a look at Mr. Hypothetical All-Outer.

He spends around 5 per cent of his income for war bonds and stamps, always cleans his plate, wasting no food, never drives faster than 40.

He is an air-raid warden or has some volunteer defense job, writes regularly to a man in the armed forces abroad, admonishes others not to repeat rumors or military information, tries to keep fit with hikes or other exercise. When he hears about work stoppages, he digs into his own job a little harder. He contributed to the United Service Organizations and the Red Cross.

Now the test questions. Rate yourself from zero to 10 according to your idea of how well you are.

1. Avoiding waste of all kind, in the kitchen, factory, on the highway, everywhere.
2. Buying war bonds and stamps with every penny you can spare.
3. Taking part in civilian defense, Red Cross or other voluntary war work.
4. Serving in silence, guarding vital war information and suppressing and refusing to pass on wild rumors.
5. Extending assistance and hospitality to our armed forces at home, cheering our fighters on the war front, applauding our workers for jobs well done.
6. Doing your daily job to the best of your ability and keeping physically fit.
7. Maintaining a cheerful outlook despite unfavorable news from the front or such things as strikes and profiteering on the home front.
8. Contributing willingly to worth-while organizations such as the U. S. O., Red Cross and Navy Relief.
9. Maintaining a co-operative attitude toward all wartime regulations, especially those measures that tend to disrupt your way of life.
10. Utilizing to the best of your ability other opportunities for war activity.

A perfect all-outer would score 100. A women's organization averaged 75, Palo Alto businessmen 69, a group of workmen 72, and 650 high school students 70.

Lieutenant Crandall Dean of Waves At Smith Officer-Training School

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Navy announced today that Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Naval Reserve, had appointed Lieut. Elizabeth Bolard Crandall of San Francisco to be Dean of Women at the officer-training School at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

A graduate of Western Reserve University, and Assistant Dean at Leland Stanford University, Lieutenant Crandall will report to the Bureau of Naval Personnel Aug. 17 for work in connection with the Smith College program.

Lieutenant Commander McAfee also has appointed two assistants. They are:

Lieut. (J. G.) Virginia Carlin of New York City. She is a native of Springfield, Mass., and a graduate of Wellesley College. She has been with R. H. Macy & Co. in New York. She will be sworn in tomorrow in New York.

Ensign Dorothy Foster of Atlanta. She was sworn in today by Miss McAfee. Miss Foster is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College and holds an M. A. degree from New York University. She was employed by Richards, Inc., Atlanta, before being called to active duty.

300,000 Red Cross Packs Due

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Three hundred thousand standard American Red Cross packages are ready to be loaded aboard the Swedish merchant ship Kanangoora for shipment to Allied war prisoners in the Western Pacific if the Japanese grant safe passage to the vessel.

The Red Cross explained in a statement that parcels intended for specific prisoners are not acceptable, since the "cargo is limited to supplies for general distribution to prisoners of war and civilian internees."

Each standard Red Cross package includes one bar of soap, one can each of corned beef, sardines and dried milk, one package of hardtack and other articles of food, designed to feed one person one week.

The statement added it was probable mail would be accepted, "but it must be remembered that mail for prisoners of war will be accepted by the post office only if the addressee has been officially reported by the enemy as a war prisoner or civilian internee."

The Kanangoora will be the first relief ship to leave for the far Pacific since the start of the war. It is to be followed by others, for which packages already are being accumulated.

International Red Cross representatives in Shanghai, Hong Kong and in Japan will supervise the distribution.

Roosevelt Nominates Two as Rear Admirals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Murray W. Latimer of New York, member of the Railroad Retirement Board, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for another term.

Captains Bernhard H. Bieri of Woodbury Heights, N. J., and James C. Jones, Jr., of Huntsville, Ala, were nominated to be rear admirals.

Los Angeles Naval Office Signs 25,000 Since Dec. 7

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Los Angeles Navy Recruiting Office enrolled its 25,000th recruit since Pearl Harbor yesterday—a record which Lieut. Commander George T. Howe said was not equaled in any other city in the country.

He is George Segall, employed in the casting office of a movie studio. Mr. Segall said if he could cast his own part in the war, it would be in the photographic division "so I could be on hand in Tokyo to film the day we sound taps for the Japs."

Coming to NEW YORK!
Mine host bids you a warm welcome to the George Washington . . . where today's "Minute Men and Women" save time and energy. Modern in everything except old-fashioned hospitality. Only a few minutes from Radio City and Times Sq. Right next door to all transit lines.
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New Motion Pictures; Radio—3,000,000 Guerrillas China's Answer

Spy Thriller Is Feature At Keith-Boston

Newly come to the Keith-Boston is "Invisible Agent," carrying over into the spy field the camera tricks introduced in Wells' "Invisible Man" and developed in the "Topper" series.

The new film is wanting in inventiveness and taste. It plays the old tricks in inappropriate circumstances. Moreover, while presenting Nazi officials as brutes, it tries at the same time to make them figures of fun. It turns from scenes of torture to Keystone comedy. This treatment, in view of the present state of the world, is amazing in its callousness.

An American who has a drug which makes him invisible flies to Germany to discover the Nazi plans for attacking the United States. After a series of adventures alternating between brutality and farce, he captures the plans and flies them back to England, taking along with him the inevitable girl spy of whose affiliations he is (of course unjustly) suspicious.

Jon Hall is the hero, and Ilona Massey the pretty girl. The talents of Albert Bassermann are wasted on the small part of a British agent in Germany. Sir Cedric Hardwicke and J. Edward Bromberg play Nazi officials, and Peter Lorre a Japanese agent.

The other picture on the bill is a farce called "There's One Born Every Minute," featuring Hugh Herbert.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Soldiers To Give Variety Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two musical comedy favorites, "Buckle Down, Winsocki" from "Best Foot Forward," and "With A Song in My Heart," from "Spring Is Here," are to be heard tonight on the Cities Service Concert. Lucille Manners will sing Friml's "L'Amour Toujours L'Amour" and Salta's "Lullaby"; Ross Graham's solo will be Cowles' "Forgotten." The orchestra, Dr. Frank Black, conductor, completes the program with "Knightsbridge March" from Eric Coates' "London" Suite, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The men of Fort Jackson's Seventy-seventh Division, South Carolina, will take time out from strenuous training maneuvers to present a variety program, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m. Solos by Professor Koleslaw, former member of Johnny Messner's Orchestra, and Corporal Dick Morrissey, with music by the Seventy-seventh Division Ambassadors of Rhythm and Artillery Band.

Popular songs of another day will be heard on "Meet Your Navy" Program. Lieut. Commander Eddie Peabody will play "Dinah" and "Memories" on his home-made "banjoline," and the Sailors Rhythm Orchestra will play "By the Light of the Silvery Moon." A novel arrangement of "Dark Eyes" will be sung by the Tune Toppers, a quartet which forsook the stage in a body to join the Navy. Other songs are "This Is Worth Fighting For," by Bill Lee, and "Donkey Serenade," by Myron Poyer. The chorus sings "Now Let Every Tongue," BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

James Gleason, actor, and Russell Crouse, co-producer-author of "Life With Father," are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

West Point Film Seen At Twin Houses

"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, purports to present the early days of the United States Military Academy. Richard Maibaum, who wrote the screen play for the present picture, and Henry Hathaway, who directed it, represent the handful of early cadets as enduring privations and brutality at the hands of those who wished to discredit the idea of a national military academy.

Along with its savagery and hardship, "Ten Gentlemen from West Point" provides the usual romance—in this case between a high-born maiden and a rough lad of the frontier. Dawson, the frontiersman, suffers humiliation from a young aristocrat, Howard Shelton, but the aristocrat is humbled by subsequent events. George Montgomery (Dawson), Maureen O'Hara (the girl), John Sutton (Shelton), Laird Cregar, John Shepperd, Victor Francen, Harry Davenport, Ward Bond, and Douglass Dumbrille are among the principal players.

The companion film is "Night in New Orleans," a murder mystery with emphasis on comedy. Preston Foster and Albert Dekker are the principal players.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc) Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Aug. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By a Staff Photographer

'United Nations' Watch New 'Guerrillas'

A United Nations delegation watch the Massachusetts State Guard in guerrilla tactics from an Army "jeep" at the Concord Tactical School. Left to right, front row—Col. Wen Tchih Tsai, of China, on a special mission in the United States, shaking hands with Lieut. Col. J. K. Howard, Commandant of the School, while Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command, center, smiles in approval. Back row—Col. Hugh Pollock, an instructor at the school and formerly a director of the British Home Guard; Col. Natalie Hays Hammond of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, and Lieut. Col. Guildford Dudley of the Canadian Cameron Highlanders.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Popular Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Theater: "El Octavo No Mentir." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—World Affairs, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Command's Tactical School Hears They Balk Japan Victory

The secret of China's remarkable resistance to Japanese aggression was disclosed yesterday when Col. Wen-Tchih Tsai described to members of the First Service Command Tactical School the remarkable organization of the 3,000,000 guerrillas in his country, where Japanese armies of occupation are harassed day and night by these trained civilian fighters.

Working closely wth China's Regular Army of 5,000,000, these guerrilla bands include every able-bodied man in the civilian population, every woman and every child. They are as tightly organized as any regiment, with duties as specific and as important, he said.

Worked With Stilwell

Colonel Tsai worked closely with Lieut-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in China, as officer in charge of staff work for the flying headquarters of the "Flying Tigers"—the American fliers fighting for China.

Special guest at the School yesterday was Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, with eight members of her general staff and two aides, including Maj. Emily Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor, and Maj. Margaret McSweeney.

They heard Colonel Tsai declare that "It is the spirit of the people which counts in guerrilla warfare. If everyone has a determination not to surrender, even if the war should last 15 to 20 years, the enemy still has not conquered."

Earlier the women watched the tactical school in operation, with a display of how a patrol should undertake a secret mission to the enemy lines, and, for contrast a comic skit showing how such a mission should not be undertaken.

Colonel Tsai, who spoke through an interpreter, Joseph Ku, compared the destruction wrought by guerrillas with that accomplished by bombers, pointing out that with the guerrilla aim is more accurate and results more certain, although he was careful to explain that he did not wish to minimize the work of the bombers. A combination of both bombing raids from the air and guerrilla raids from the ground, he said, was ideal.

Favorable Background

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, who was present for the occasion, told the State Guard guerrilla students, with a twinkle in his eye, that New Englanders, with Cape Cod pirates and Salem witches for ancestors, should have no trouble in adapting themselves to guerrilla warfare.

Lieut. Col. John K. Howard, Commandant of the School, was in charge of the program, and among those watching the maneuvers were Col. Hugh A. Pollock, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was Commandant of No. 1 War Officers' School for the Home Guard in Surrey, England, and Lieut. Col. Guildford F. Dudley, M. C., M. M., of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, formerly in command of the South Coast, Sussex, England. Both are instructing at the school in Concord, which opened in June—the first tactical school in the country to teach guerrilla warfare. Headquarters are at present located at the Middlesex School, but will be moved to Sturbridge shortly, where it is expected the Tactical School will be permanently located.

Volunteers Sought For Defense Work In Boston District

Openings for a few high-class civilian volunteers in interesting defense work, operating directly with the Army, in downtown Boston, were announced today by an Army spokesman.

A high-school education, good eyesight and hearing, are required but otherwise any alert, reliable man or woman from 18 to 55 who is a citizen of the United States may qualify. Work requires a tour of duty twice a week.

Most opportunities exist during week-day periods: 7-10 a. m.; 10 a. m.-2 p. m.; 2-6 p. m. Over week ends, workers for the following periods are needed 7-10 a. m.; 10 a. m.-2 p. m.; 2-6 p. m. or 6-11 p. m.

Applications must be made in writing. State education, age, professional or business experience (if any) and periods for which you would volunteer. Give names and addresses of two persons (not related to you) who could give assurance of your loyalty and discretion. Letters should be sent to Box 98, North Postal Annex, Boston, Mass.

NBC Man to Join OWI

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A. A. Schechter, Director of News and Special Events for the National Broadcasting Company, yesterday announced his resignation effective Aug. 15 to take a position with the Office of War Information.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Music; Organ.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Dise.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Songs for Marching Men.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—"7th Division on Parade."
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Ravazza's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 257 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WCSH, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6.300mc (49.75m).

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World": "Weapons for Victory—Mobilizing for Production," Prof. Cecil Frazier.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial — "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chaizell, Georgette Leslie. King Calder. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken. Starring Wendy Barrie. 8:40.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
French Military March from "Algerian Suite" ..... Saint-Saens
Symphony No. 3 in E-flat major Op. 55 ("Eroica") ..... Beethoven
Last two movements:
III. Scherzo: Allegro vivace
IV. Finale: Allegro molto
Finale of the Violin Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
The solo part played by combined first violins
Danse Macabre ..... Saint-Saens
Leggenda ..... Troccoli
"Skaters" Waltz ..... Waldteufel
First Slavonic Dance, in C major ..... Dvorak

Films in Boston

Exeter—"U-Boat," Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Twin Beds." Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Fenway — "Ten Gentleman from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey, Roland Young. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 9:57 a. m., 12:48, 2:39, 6:30, 9:31. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.

Kenmore—"Mr. Celebrity," James Seay. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis, Lee Bowman. 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Night in New Orlean," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 8:50.

Scollay — "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Miss Polly," "Information, Please with John Gunther," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 1:17, 10:02.

Strand-Huntington Avenue — "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical, "Crystals in Science," "Two Color Cartoons," "Wilds of Argentina," "Pete Smith's Scrapbook," "Bill Stern on Physical Fitness," "Stranger Than Fiction," 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:25. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 9:30; 11:50 aa. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan." Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "The Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Ray McKenzie. "What's Cookin'," Andrews Sisters, Gloria Jean. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Outsiders," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Real Glory," Andres Leeds. 3:30, 6:35, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:50, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Dumbo." 2, 8.
University: "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Kennell Murder Case," William Powell. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. "Escape from Hong Kong." Don Terry, Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:05, 9:00. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney." Shirley Temple, Dickie Moore. 3:14, 9:14. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:55, 7:55.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 3:19, 8:19. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2, 7, 9:51.
Park: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Larceny," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Spoilers," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 2:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 2:30, 8:15. "Confirm or Deny," Joan Bennett. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Lynn Open-Air Theater: "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. "The Mad Monster," Anna Neagle, Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:57, 5:07, 9:17.
Maplewood: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:06, 9:03. "They Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson. 1:55, 7:40.
Mystic: "Mississippi Gambler," K. Taylor. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari and Joseph Allen, Jr. 2:25, 8:30.
Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:20, 8:25. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:48. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple, William Gargan. 3:12, 9:12.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "The Spoilers." Randolph Scott, John Wayne. 3:35, 8:20. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8.
Strand: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "In Old California," John Wayne. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "In Old California," John Andrews Sisters, Gloria Jean. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Playmates," Kay Kyser. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Always In My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 8.

Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, B. Lugosi. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 2:09, 7:54. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne, Randolph Scott. 3:33, 9:18.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Young America," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "Niagara Falls," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Fantasia," "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud, Diana Wynward. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

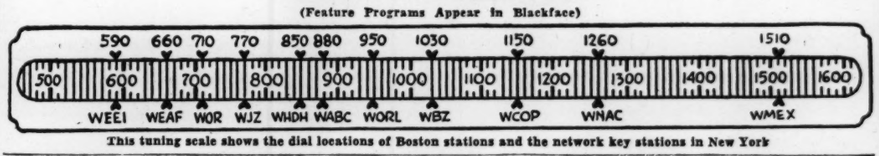
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in Theater: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott, Gene Tierney. "Country Fair," Eddie Foy, Jr., June Clyde. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Marian Hopkins. 2:15, 6:32, 9:36. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March and Loretta Young. 3:39, 8:01.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 H. Marbie, news..	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	News: "Men of Sea"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"..	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "Swing Time"; Talk	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"...	"Shady Valley Folks"..	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News.	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 Victory at Home...	Air Express Music.....	'Stella Dallas": sketch..	Music; Organ	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Exploring Space	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News....	'Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs..	Esther, songs;	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15 Follies: music; songs..	"Sea-Hound": drama ..	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	California Caravan	Sports: Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	O'Brien-O'Leary, songs.	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk....
6:00 News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast: War News....	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	U. S Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory.....
7:15 "Dear John"; sk..	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World.....	Date With a Dise.....	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 Report to Nation..	"The Lone Ranger"	Neighborh'd Call: drama	"Red Ryder": drama....	Music from "Pinafore"..
7:45 Melody Weavers	western drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder": drama....	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 **Lewisohn Stadium**	Earl Godwin, News.....	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"..	Opera in English.....
8:15 **Concert; N. Y. Phil-**	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	**Graham; orchestra**	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Defense; Music .....
8:30 **harmonic Symph-**	"Those Good Old Days":	**"Information Please!";**	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 **ony; Cecil Brown.**	popular variety	**Clifton Fadiman, m. e.**	Men": orchestra; chorus	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse": Ray	Academy Award: drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15 Block's Orchestra .	Academy Award: drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	**cal Album"** .....
9:30 "That's Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs....	Party: Louise Massey	"Double or Nothing";	**"Classical Album"** ....
9:45 Boy": serial	Little Show: T. Straeter	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz, with guests.....	**"Classical Album"** ....
10:00 "Caravan": Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	"People Are Funny":	"7th Divis'n on Parade".	News reports .....
10:15 Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests....	Band; Songs; Speaker..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines, Victory.	"Tent Show Tonight":	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
10:45 Shriner; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad..	melodrama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00 News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch....
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want.....	Carl Ravazza's Orch....	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 wards' Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....
11:45 ter Works of Music	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Music	Organ; "Home Study"..	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special.	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk..	.....
8:00 **News of the World.**	Western Musical	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News reports .....
8:15 Recorded music ..	Roundup	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore; News..	Music of Many Lands..	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Camp program .....
8:45 Carl Moore's Club..	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Tin Salvage; Music....
9:00 George Bryan, News

Ickes Promises New England All the Petroleum Products 'It Is Possible to Move'

Safety Group Sees Possible Need of Ration

While the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was warning Bay Staters that fuel oil may have to be rationed as much as 50 per cent next winter, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, was renewing his promise that New England will receive "all the petroleum and petroleum products which it is physically possible to move," it was learned today.

Stepping into the fuel oil crisis with a reassuring telegram to Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Mr. Ickes said he felt confident that after all emergency steps are taken "all practical requirements" will be met.

He added, however, that he could not forecast "to what extent this volume will fall short of meeting the unrestricted demand."

The telegram was sent to House Majority Leader McCormack this week in answer to his request for comment on figures which disclosed that New England was not getting sufficient oil to meet its rationed needs.

Urgency of the New England fuel oil shortage is being driven home to every oil-burning home in Massachusetts today as questionnaires are mailed bearing this pointed query:

"Do you realize that it is improbable that more than 50 per cent of last year's supply of domestic fuel oil will be available?"

The questionnaires are being sent to Bay State homes by F. L. Higginson of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in an effort to convince men and women who depend on oil for heat that they should convert to coal.

The Safety Committee's estimate that fuel oil supplies may be rationed 50 per cent is in accord with figures supplied by experts on current influx of petroleum to the East Coast, although no spokesman has previously put the problem in such blunt terms.

Mr. Higginson, Director of the Services and Supplies Division for the Committee, also asked homeowners this question:

"Do you think you can keep your plumbing from freezing if you get only 50 per cent of your last year's consumption of dolowing receipt of a letter from mestic fuel oil?"

Oil men said today that the cost of conversion amounts to $75 to $150, depending on the size of grates and the type of burner. This figure includes materials and labor. If materials—grates, damper door, ash pit door, parts, etc.—are on hand, the cost would be approximately $35, for labor.

By way of guidance for householders who wish to know if their oil burner is efficient, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, said today that the average 7-8-room house in New England uses 2,100 gallons of heating oil a season. At eight cents a gallon, this is $168

If heating units are inefficient, Mr. Morrill said, repairs and other efficiency boosts could save 6,000,000 barrels of fuel oil and 2,500,000 barrels of kerosene next winter.

Cost of storm windows, repairs on burners, and other similar efficiency steps would total about $52, he said, for an average home.

Fall River Blast Kills Inspector

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug 7 (AP)—A Federal inspector was killed, a former Fall River alderman was injured, and at least a dozen others were shaken in an explosion today in a small building of the Excel Foundry & Machine Company, Inc., manufacturing munitions.

The plant, which has been operating since last February under Government contract, employs about 700.

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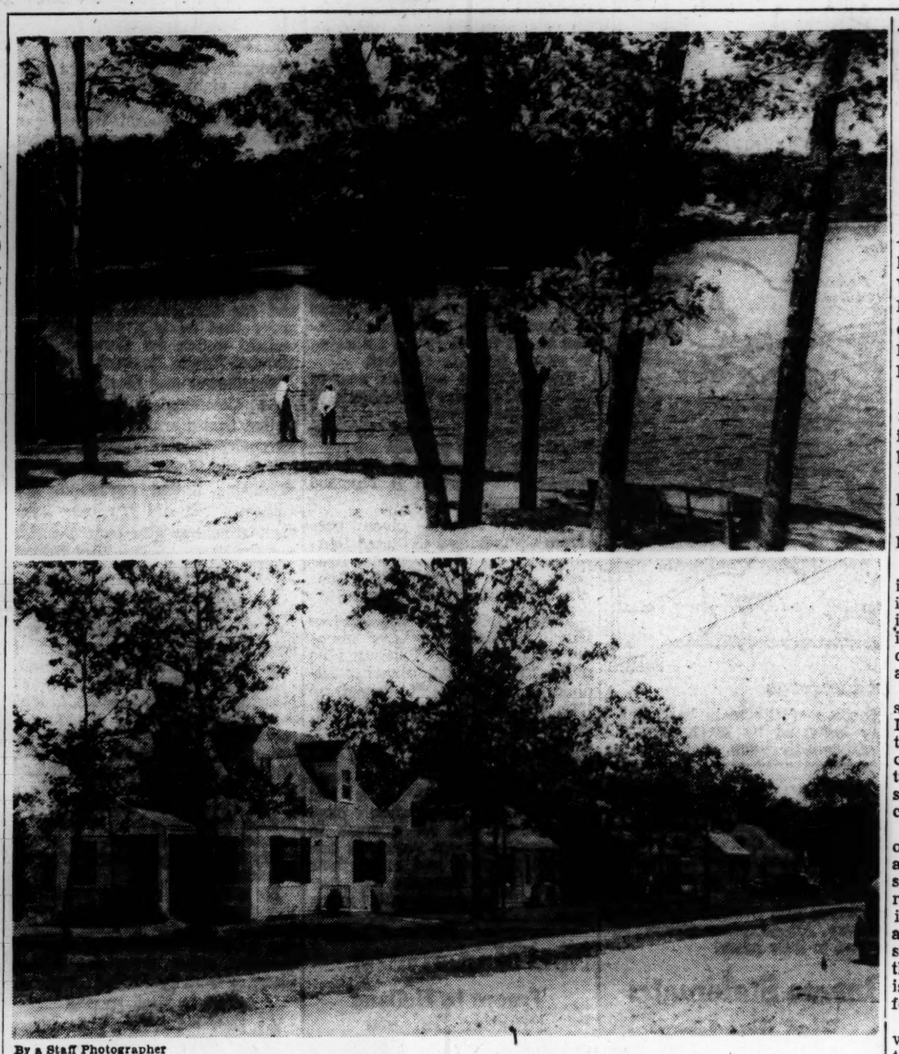

By a Staff Photographer

Lake and View of Houses at Growing Community

At top—Pickerel Pond in East Natick and the newly made beach which has become the civic center for Oakdale, community of new homes sponsored by the Fuller Lumber Company through Certified Homes, Inc. (Below) A typical street in Oakdale where less than $6,000 will buy a charming, well-planned house on a minimum of 10,000-foot lot.

Pond Attracts Homeowners to 'Oakdale'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

This is the story of a lonely pond in East Natick that suddenly finds itself the civic center of one of Greater Boston's fastest growing low-cost home communities.

Until the Fuller Lumber Company-sponsored new home development known as Oakdale crept to the very shores of Pickerel Pond and became one of the few waterfront properties open to would-be homeowners in Metropolitan Boston, scarcely anyone except exploring youngsters knew the pond was there close to the Worcester Turnpike.

But today, thanks to the planned efforts of Certified Homes, Inc., handling Oakdale, Pickerel Pond has become the backyard recreation center for nearly 100 families who have organized a neighborhood planning agency to develop the shoreline for purposes of relaxation and beautification

Although well hidden from the Turnpike and surrounded by dense woodlands that keep it well screened from the gaze of all excepting those persons standing right on its shores, Pickerel Pond was discovered by community planners 2½ years ago. Its possibilities were immediately recognized as a nucleus for city living against a rustic, deep-woods background, only 14 miles from the State House in Boston.

Sandy Beach Being Made

Tons of sand are being dumped on one side of the shore for a bathing beach. And it is not difficult to visualize within the not too distant future the building of a bathhouse and community center with playground and recreational features for both parents and children of the nearly 100 families which have already bought houses in Oakdale.

This community, by the way, started off in the spring of 1940 with a basic, low-cost home designed along the lines of Life magazine's national-contest-winning small home model for that year. The idea was that families who could not buy as much home as they wanted at first could launch their home-buying efforts at small cost and add what they desired later. Hence many Oakdale homes do not have garages, porches and finished second floors.

As it happens, this was smart planning by Certified Homes, since threat of a building stoppage can now be parried by a program of remodeling and expansion permissible under new Federal regulations. The need for more rental space for defense workers can be filled by finishing rooms in the attics of homes such as those located in Oakdale.

Already the Fuller concern reports its third attic addition in Oakdale this season. Another homeowner has added a garage, many are building fences and others are doing minor repairs and paint jobs. On this basis, the sponsors of Oakdale can keep business moving without going into the building of so-called defense homes which they feel might pull down the community

Replacement Value Jumps

"We've started something here in Oakdale," said George Fuller, "that we want to finish without wartime handicaps. We should rather concentrate on repairs, remodeling, additions and minor jobs for the duration to improve valuations in this community, than to build homes under lower standards. Our $3,800 minimum home of 1940 costs $4,500 today and will push up another 10 per cent shortly should we attempt to contract for more homes."

As it stands, Oakdale has eight new homes ready for occupancy, 23 under construction, nine more foundations in to build on and materials, in addition to those mentioned, for four others. There are 90 families now living in the community. Over a period of two and one-half years, there has been only one foreclosure and only one family has sold because of a change of jobs.

Indicative of a wide-spread trend to put money in real estate as a safety valve for surplus funds, one house was bought here solely as a family investment. A tenant is renting the place from the owner who lives in another home of his own.

"Naturally," Mr. Fuller stated, "we will have to stop building operations shortly. We cannot get the materials nor the labor. Under our present program, we should last for another several weeks. But after that we must coast along on repairs and additions."

Out through the trees just beyond the spot where five new foundations will soon spring into new houses, Pickerel Pond beckons. But the story of the lonely pond cannot be entirely completed until after the war. The road that has just been started around its shores must be postponed "for the duration." Yet the footpath that leads down to the beach is already well worn by the feet of those who have already made their homes in Oakdale.

Freed Wilmington Parolee Certified for Police Job

Paul J. Lynch, of Wilmington, Mass., who in 1933 was placed on probation for two years for breaking and entering and larceny of a vending machine from a Town lunch room, was today the only man certified by the State Civil Service Commission for appointment as a permanent intermittent police officer in Wilmington.

The new police officer, who was pardoned by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on Feb. 17 this year to clear the way for his appointment, has served as a special officer in Wilmington during recent years.

When he sought to take the Civil Service examination for a permanent appointment he found that he would be unable to obtain the post because of a State law barring appointments to a police force of any person convicted of a felony.

Mr. Lynch petitioned Governor Saltonstall for a pardon, which would erase the offense and render him eligible for appointment, and it was granted. Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, today notified the Wilmington Selectmen that the special police officer is the only man certified for appointment, and may be given the $36-a-week post.

Fall River Mill Strike Is Ended

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—An order to return to work at once went out today to striking weavers at the Arkwright Textile Mill by Congress of Industrial Organizations officials.

Regional Director Mariano S. Bishop and National Vice-President Edward Doolan of the Textile Workers Union of America said they had notified the War Labor Board of the order and that a meeting of the weavers would be held to act on the matter.

The strike was called earlier in the week in protest over the employment of two Federation of Labor weavers.

Bids for Ocean-Going Tugs Studied by Maritime Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Maritime Commission was studying today bids from 27 contractors in 12 States for the construction of ocean-going wooden tugs. The Commission has not indicated how many of the tugs will be constructed.

The tugs, which will be 150 feet long, will be used primarily as propulsion for both concrete and wooden barges.

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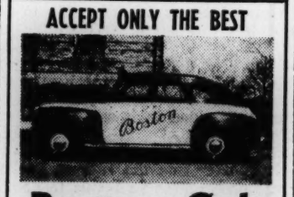

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WPB Official Warns Labor On Pay Raises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7—Organized labor was warned to hold down its wage demands by W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, in addressing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention here.

"So far legislation has not directly dealt with labor income as it has had to with corporate and higher private incomes," Mr. Wheeler said. "I think you men of labor should recognize this situation frankly, and I'm sure that the large majority of you do.

"If there is not a voluntary curbing of the pressure for increasing wages, controlling legislation is inevitable as the rising sun. And if it comes, it may set back the cause of labor for many years after the duration.

"As one who has always been sympathetic to the cause of labor, I hope this will not happen. I hope that after this war there will be no charge of 'labor profiteering,' as there was 'war profiteering' against some elements of management and capital after the last war.

"But if this is not to come, organized labor itself must exercise a self-imposed restraint. As things stand now, organized labor has it readily in its power to push its interests and immediate gains, to a point where reaction will surely set in, and where the balance of the public will rise, as much of it is even now rising, to politically force a curbing."

Proposals of a ceiling on wages were condemned by Frank H. Fenton of Washington, Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Fenton declared that not all labor demands for wage increases were inflationary, and protested against any rigid fixing of wages that would "sacrifice the democratic way of life" for the worker. In accordance with A. F. of L. policy, he suggested that some wage advances be paid in war bonds not cashable until after the war and hence avoiding the possibility of contributing to inflation.

Rhode Island Swordfish Catch Is Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7—This week the number of swordfish brought in by Block Island fishing boats reached 225 for the season. This compares with 150 caught in the corresponding period last season, and prices are considerably better than they were last year.

In most respects, however, Rhode Island fishermen are discouraged by dwindling business. Many have taken jobs in war industries.

A large source of income for the fishermen on Block Island in previous seasons has been the charter of small boats to take vacationists to the fishing grounds. Most of that business has now vanished.

Lobstering also has fallen off. The parties of yachtsmen who formerly arrived at the island in great numbers to lay over for a day or a week were among the best customers for Block Island lobster, but there is little yachting this season. The increased price of the gear also has hit the lobstermen. As a result, Block Islanders have only put out about 1,000 lobster pots this year compared to the usual 3,000.

Two Exceptions

Two of the fishing centers in Rhode Island are exceptions, having been affected only slightly by the wartime situation. These are Warren, a great oyster town, and the quaint village of Galilee, near Point Judith.

Most of the 40-odd fishermen operating in the Point Judith area have boats too small or too old to be of interest to the Coast Guard and their business is largely with the New York market, which the decrease in summer trade has not affected.

Across the Bay in Warren, the oystermen are tuning up for the season which begins next month—first of the "R" months—and are elated by prospects of large crops and higher prices.

The past week saw the first tuna of the season caught off Block Island by Capt. Arthur Rose. It was a small one, but a few days later Capt. Hugh Pierce of the Kattie M. came in with two which weighed 400 and 600 pounds respectively.

Programs Popular

An unusual series of Sunday entertainments at Roger Williams Park is attracting record-breaking crowds. The idea behind the series was to provide entertainment within walking or bus-riding distance for hundreds of families which normally would spend the afternoon riding in their automobiles.

The appeal of the programs lies apparently in the wide variety of entertainment they offer.

On Aug. 2, for example, the program included music by a symphony orchestra; a tap dance; a talk by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University; a Brazilian-American dance duo; a swing band; a life-saving demonstration, and a soprano soloist.

Many Guest Stars

The programs have introduced many prominent personalities, such as sports stars, radio announcers, and, on one occasion, the State's only woman taxi driver, who drove a taxi up onto the platform, got out and sang a solo.

Last Sunday saw nine baseball games scheduled, one at the Roger Williams Park diamond and the others at other parks in the city.

Programs have been planned for eight more weeks by the Providence Citizens' Sunday Recreation Committee.

The Week in Rhode Island

School in Dance Hall

One of Rhode Island's wartime conversions has been that which changed a former dance hall into a machine-shop school.

Laureat M. Samson of Centerdale, proprietor of the enterprise, reports that already he has trained scores of men in machine-shop practices and that all are now employed in defense industries.

Mr. Samson was a machinist for 15 years before he became proprietor of a small café and dance hall. He still kept a small machine shop in the cellar of his home, however, and upon the outbreak of the war, he converted his café into a shop, acquired second-hand equipment, and set up his machine-shop school.

If students are able to pay, they may; but if not, Mr. Samson is willing to teach them anyhow. Just now he has five pupils, two who work nights and three who work days. He doesn't mind the long hours, he says.

Eire Consul in Hub Gets Home Post

Appointment of Brendan O'Riordan, Consul for Eire in Boston, to an important Government post at home is announced here.

Mr. O'Riordan, who has been consul for Eire in Boston for 12 years, has been promoted to be assistant principal executive in the Department of External Affairs of the Eire Government at Dublin. He and Mrs. O'Riordan expect to leave New York shortly for home.

J. D. Brennan, Vice-Consul in New York for several years, has been named Consul to succeed Mr. O'Riordan in Boston. Garth Healy, Consul at New York, has been appointed to a similar position in Chicago. T. J. Horan, who was in the Department of External Affairs, will succeed Mr. Healy in New York.

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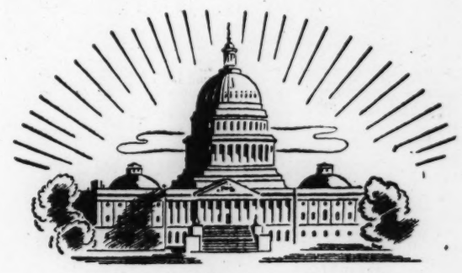

"All not quiet along the Potomac"

Please do not call Washington unless it is urgent

WASHINGTON, D. C., is on the Potomac, but it's anything but quiet.

Telephone facilities in this vital war center have been *increased* sufficiently to serve the needs of a city of 1,000,000 people. Yet vital war calls to Washington are being delayed by non-essential telephone calls. And copper and other war metals are no longer available for general telephone expansion.

Will you please avoid making any non-essential long distance calls to Washington. And will you make all your essential long distance calls as brief as possible.

FOR THE DURATION
Please think before you Telephone

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4 P. C. Profit Limitation Abandoned by Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 7—Abandonment of a tax designed to cut down company profits to 4 per cent of the capital has been announced by the Curtin Labor Ministry. This move had become necessary "owing to insuperable difficulties in providing a just application of the tax."

It was obviously a decision that Prime Minister John Curtin and his Ministers were reluctant to take, but inability to find a method of meeting many arguments put up against the plan, and fear that the critics might be right when they claimed a flat rate profit limitation would have unfortunate repercussions in the postwar period of rehabilitation, seemed to leave them no alternative.

The Ministry's decision has yet to go through the Labor caucus, but the Cabinet's following is strong enough to outvote Leftists of the party who were ready to go through with the measure regardless of consequences.

Although the Government has thus been balked in its main intention, Mr. Curtin declared: "The Government is, however, alive to the importance of restricting excess costs and high profits, which are an impediment to the nation's war effort, and will take necessary steps to insure excessive profits are not made."

Alternative Still Sought

Neither Mr. Curtin nor the Treasurer, J. B. Chiffley, have suggested any alternative to the 4 per cent limitation, but there is no doubt they are busily seeking to achieve their end without risking disruption of the business world, which their critics convinced them would follow implementation of their original ideas.

Mr. Curtin was expected to tell the caucus that, pending new legislation, national security regulations penalizing profiteering would be more rigorously enforced. That the Government intends Prices Commissioner Douglas Berry Copland to exercise price-fixing powers to the full was indicated by the Prime Minister's defense of Mr. Copland when the latter was charged by former Premier Arthur W. Fadden with dictatorial methods.

Mr. Curtin immediately offered to appoint a Supreme Court judge to report on whether there was any substance in the opposition's claim. Mr. Fadden so far has shown no inclination to accept the challenge Mr. Curtin stoutly denied charges that Labor was attempting through profits control to put through socialistic legislation by a back door.

Changes Inescapable

"I tell the country plainly,' he said, "that interferences with the capital structure are inescapable for the organization for war of this nation, as they have been found in every other country. Britain herself provides a perfectly sound example of the hopelessness of attempting a total war effort on the basis of private industry. But neither Australia nor Britain have interfered with industry because of preconceived political notions. All that is being done is to place national requirements ahead of either socialist or capitalist theories. In so far as capital will serve it is used.

"In so far as a greater degree of national control is necessary it, too, will be used.

It is generally considered from statements such as these that Mr. Curtin is not likely to be satisfied to abandon completely plans for turning to the nation a greater proportion of the earnings of industry. The present belief is he will turn to something in the nature of the British excess profits tax, which permits companies to make 6 per cent profit with the rest going to the Government, which, however, will refund 20 per cent after the war.

This would go some distance toward satisfying leftists of the party, while meeting contention of the opposition that industry must have reserves wherewith to play its full part in absorbing service men and others returning to normal activities after victory is won.

India Asks Roosevelt's Aid In Obtaining Freedom Now

Continued from Page 1

said the Congress leaders "mean to play on the credulity of the Moslems and attempt to divide them. They simply are trying to put the English into a corner."

Insistence of the Moslem League that Mohammedans be safeguarded against Hindu domination has been one of the numerous problems involved in Britain's efforts to solve the Indian question. The All-India Congress Party on the other hand has objected to proposals for Mohammedan independence.

Mr. Jinnah said the Congress Party is a purely Hindu organization, and not, as it claims, representative of all Indians.

Sardonic about the prospects of Mr. Gandhi's program, Mr. Jinnah said:

"It won't succeed. I hope it succeeds in bringing the Congress to their senses so they will be less arrogant."

Action Tomorrow

As the 360 members of the Full Congress committee assembled under a canvas tent to throw in motion what may be their grimmest bid for independence, it appeared unlikely that action on the resolution would come before tomorrow, as extensive speech-making and presentation of amendments are anticipated.

They had Mr. Gandhi's own word again last night, on the eve of the conference, that the time for nonviolent atcion is now and that time would show what strength the Congress could marshal from his followers.

There was not the slightest hint from Mr. Gandhi's headquarters of any wavering. His latest statement seemed merely to reiterate that Britain must yield now—not, as it has proposed, wait to grant independence after the war—or see the Congress Party act.

All that Bombay was asking was: When would mass disobendience begin? How widespread would it be? What forms would it take? Boycott? Highway stoppages? The shunning of dealings with foreigners? Even a general strike?

General Strike Possible

And Mr. Gandhi gave the word simply that a general strike was "not outside my contemplation."

His statement was issued last night in the form of written answers to questions from American correspondents.

Before he began a mass movement, he said, he would write to the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, "pleading for avoiding conflict" and that a basis for negotiations might be found in a favorable response.

He said bluntly that once India were freed he would, with the approval of the United Nations, be prepared to go as an emissary of peace to Japan—a project which he granted might be "the effort and optimism of a visionary."

His replies reflected his own assurance that the Congress would approve his long-contemplated movement for the removal of British rule from India in order, as the resoluton put it, "that India may put her soul into the United Nations' fight."

The questions which gave Mr. Gandhi an opportunity to air his latest thoughts were answered just before he conducted a prayer session before more than 1,000 followers in the huge, grassy garden of his Birla mansion headquarters on fashionable Malabar Hill.

Dealing With Japan

The first question, noting doubts in the United States over his attitude toward Japan, asked Mr. Gandhi whether he could give assurances that "even if there was a time when you thought of dealing with Japan you would not consider it now."

He replied:

"I can give no such assurance because if I deal with Japan and if I am allowed to do so by the contemplated free India, I should do so in the interest purely of the Allied cause.

"It may be the effort and optimism of a visionary but it can do no harm to the war effort. It will discredit Japan if a friendly gesture on the behalf of groaning humanity is repelled. . . Independence has first to come and then I must have permission of a free India government which will, as a new ally, seek approval of the United Nations for my humanitarian mission."

The second question was whether an assurance of postwar freedom would be acceptable and Mr. Gandhi answered:

". . . Waiting is harmful. The attainment of independence after the war would lose its charm. India would not feel that it had made any real effort to win independence and it must be humiliating for a big nation like India not to be able to help . . . ensure victory for the Allied cause."

"Impatient Americans"

Answering a question as to whether he could divulge some of the non-violent steps to be taken, he asked "impatient Americans to wait and see."

Asked next how quickly he thought he could win and whether he regarded a total general strike as essential for speed, Mr. Gandhi gave this reply:

". . . In non-violent action God is the decisive factor . . . you are right, however, when you say that for a swift ending a general strike is necessary. It is not outside my contemplation."

He added that he would "move with utmost caution" because the struggle is conceived "in the friendliest spirit . . . but if a general strike becomes a dire necessity I shall not flinch . . . history will record what amazing restraint will have been exercised now over forces which history would also record were within control of the Congress."

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Nazi Troops Only 30 Miles From Caucasus Oil

Continued from Page 1

the Axis assaults southwest of Stalingrad, and south of Kushchevka in the Northwestern Caucasus.

The situation still was critical, however, particularly along the North Caucasus battlefront, where dive bombers were attacking in waves in an attempt to batter openings for massed Nazi mechanized columns.

Russian Reserves Thrown Into Fight

The German High Command took significant cognizance of the arrival of Red Army reserves in the battle, mentioned large-scale Russian use of tanks in the Caucasus for the first time, and said the bolstered Soviet forces were counterattacking against German and Rumanian troops between the Sal and Don Rivers, in the Don bend, and in the Rzhev salient, northwest of Moscow.

The Germans said they had thrown large air forces into a heavy defense in the Rzhev area, indicating that the scale of the Russian attacks there was considerable.

The Russian communiqué gave this account of operations at key points on the battlefront:

"South of Kletskaya, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad, our troops launched a number of counterattacks and pressed the enemy back. . . .

"In the Kotelnikovski area, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad, the Germans are sending in large numbers of tanks in an attempt to smash our defenses. Our troops have repelled these attacks. . . .

Russians Declare 'Chutists Eliminated

In the first officially reported big-scale attempt to put air-borne troops down in the rear of Soviet positions on the Caucasus battlefront, the Russians said 9 of 10 big Junkers transports which landed in one sector were set afire or smashed and the soldiers accounted for to the last man.

Warfront dispatches said the Nazis were showering more parachutists behind Soviet lines after landing groups of between 100 and 150 along with small tanks earlier in the week. The latest invaders were declared exterminated or swiftly rounded up.

Thursday night's Soviet communiqué said this counterstroke in the Kletskaya sector, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, netted the Russians "an advantageous defense line." It thus eased somewhat the developing German threat of a pincer thrust about Stalingrad, it was indicated.

German forces which crossed the Don in the region of Tsimlyansk, 60 miles west of Kotelnikovski, were said to have occupied the big Cossack village of Krasnoyarsky after 20 days of fighting.

A communiqué told of increasing activity by the Soviet Air Force. It listed 18 Nazi planes downed and 13 damaged in dog fights.

Artillery dueling continued in the Volkhov secor of the Leningrad Front where the Germans were reported dislodged from a small inhabitated place in a surprise Soviet attack.

By a Staff Artist

The War in the Caucasus

Broken line shows approximate position of the main battleline, more advanced German units being indicated by black arrows. White arrow shows direction of Russian counterattack.

Nazi raiders demolished a section of a hospital, causing several fatalities and trapping a number of patients in the debris.

A coastal resort, crowded with vacationers, was attacked by a single low-flying plane which sprayed the streets with machine-gun fire. Several persons were injured.

Yesterday afternoon American bombers with fighter escort attacked the Japanese airdrome at Tien Ho, near Canton. The Japanese were taken completely by surprise. At least 10 aircraft were destroyed on the ground and numerous hits were scored on the runway. All American aircraft returned to their bases.

Bomb Japanese:

U. S. Airmen Hit Base Near Canton

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking issued the following communiqué today:

Burma Stalemate:

Wind Bars Japanese Advance on India

Along the monsoon-swept coast of Arakan in Lower Burma, Japanese Army outposts are isolated and appear powerless immediately to seize any military advantage from India's threatened civil disobedience against continued British rule, says a correspondent on the Indo-Burma frontier.

Some of India's finest troops, liberally supported by crack infantry from the British Isles, guarded the Bengal-Burma border and coastal approach to Calcutta.

Last spring, the Japanese might have advanced by a small show of force during dry weather but now a sweep through the mangrove swamps, with high winds blowing continuously, would require a full-scale naval and land operation.

Although the monsoons and torrential rains are due to end in less than two months, Japanese forces in Burma have given no indication as yet that they are gathering to attack India in October.

The Japanese garrison nearest the Bengal frontier is at Akyab, 60 miles to the southeast.

Occasionaly harassed by the Royal Air Force and cut off from supply bases much of the time by storms, this garrison is reported low in morale.

[Recent reports given out from Chungking had stated that Japanese troop movements had been observed headed for the Indian frontier from Akyab.]

Farther inland, in the Arakan Hills, the Japanese have abandoned an outpost at Paletwa, nine miles from Bengal, allowing Indian Army scouts to penetrate into Burma a considerable distance without opposition.

Indian Army patrol work offers solid evidence of having benefited by the lessons of Malaya and Burma. Men carry much less poundage of regulation pack equipments, hike for a week in the jungle without requiring additional supplies, and make their own rafts and sampans for river travel. All are armed with tommy guns.

Nazi Maneuvers:

Troops in Holland Practice Defense

German troops have completed maneuvers in the interior of Holland in the course of which special attention was given to defense against parachute troops, it was reported today by the Netherlands news agency Aneta.

Air Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, commander of German occupation forces, participated in the exercises. He and several German major generals inspected fortifications and heavy naval artillery positions along the coast, Aneta said.

The Netherlands agency added that the Germans had taken several new precautions against an invasion of Holland. A military order required the slaughter of all carrier pigeons in Holland by Aug. 15.

Canada Expresses No Alarm At Slight Cost-of-Living Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The increase of 2.4 points in the cost of living index between Oct. 1 of last year and July 1, which has brought an order from the National War Labor Board for an increased cost of living bonus for employees throughout the country, is not considered here a serious or menacing setback in the fight against inflation. About one half the increase occurred in June, but this was largely due to seasonal causes.

About 80 per cent of the total increase since October, that is, 1.9 points out of the 2.4, took place in beef and potato prices, which the Wartime Prices and Trade Board states, "presented very serious problems" during the past few months. The causes of the increases were in part seasonal, it is stated, but these were aggravated by "special circumstances."

Beef prices have already gone down since July 1, when the index was established in accordance with the regulation governing cost of living bonuses, and are expected to decline still further in the coming months because of increased supplies and because of the schedule of wholesale prices instituted by the Board and to which it expects the trade to adhere. The domestic beef situation had to be taken in hand by the Board in June.

A rise in beef prices in the United States had increased exports to a point where a serious shortage in domestic markets was threatened, and a government company, Wartime Foods Limited, was established to regulate exports and insure a reasonable supply for domestic consumption. Exporters, however, who were prevented from shipping their beef to the United States had to be paid the export price, and this entailed a degree of cost to the Board as well as some adjustment in the price ceiling. A schedule of progressive reductions in wholesale prices began on July 3rd and by September it is expected prices will approximate levels of the same month last year.

Fruits and Vegetables Exempt

Fresh fruits and vegetables were exempted from the blanket price regulations last December. It was recognized that seasonal variations in these products required special treatment. A ceiling for potatoes was again established in February, but last year's crop was low, scarcely meeting the demand, and the price on July 1 represented the higher seasonal price set by the board for "new" potatoes. The present season's crop is reported to be ample in size, and the difficulty in regard to supply is not likely to be repeated for the present year at least.

"Measures will be taken," the Board says, "to insure a regulated seasonal movement of potato prices during the winter and spring of 1943." Lamb and onions also rose slightly in price, and the price of bananas, on account of the difficulties in import, played a minor role in raising the general index.

Officials of the Board apparently take the rise in the cost of living without any serious misgivings. The foundation of price control stands solidly under their feet. The reasons for the interest aroused by the present situation are that this is the first increase of sufficient size to warrant an advance in the cost of living bonus since price control was established, and that the bonus affects such a large number of wage earners and men and women in lower salary brackets.

As an integral and essential part of the system of price control, wages rates were fixed last November on the basic rates existing on Nov. 15. The National War Labor Board could remove inequities and could also direct employers to pay a cost of living bonus, if they were not already doing so, to cover the increased cost of living that had taken place between August and October. The index for August, 1941, is taken at the basic figure of 100 and this had risen to 114.6 in October and on July 1 stood at 117.

How Bonus Is Allocated

The cost of living bonus which applies to wage earners not above the position of foreman amounts to 1 per cent of the wages received for every rise of 1 point in the cost of living. This rate applies only to those receiving not more than $25 a week. Those getting higher wages, if they are within the scale of those eligible for the bonus, get the same amount; that is 25 cents a week. Since the index rose 2.4 points their new bonus will be 60 cents. All those employed at weekly rates under $25 a week will receive a bonus of 2.4 per cent of their wages.

It is specifically stated, however, that with the present bonus, the total cost of living increases, shall not exceed 17 per cent of the wage scale, that is the increase in the cost of living index from August last and July 1 of this year. If cost of living bonuses have already reached 17 per cent, the present bonus will not be given. Payment of persons above the position of foreman may be paid a bonus but it is not compulsory. It is automatically paid, however, to those receiving a salary not over $2,100. The regulations governing the cost of living bonuses do not apply to agricultural laborers, to domestic servants or to Government employees. The federal civil service employees, however, receive a bonus under a separate order-in-council provided their salaries are not over $2,100.

The National War Labor Board each quarter sets the rate of increase or decrease in bonus to be paid to wage earners, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, the new rates to be effective from either Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, or Nov. 15.

New Guinea Raid:

Japanese Bases Bombed by Allies

Allied planes on Thursday bombed Japanese airdromes and dispersal areas at Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea, Allied headquarters announced today.

The situation at the Gona-Buna area of New Guinea'ss Papuan Peninsula, where the Japanese have landed a small but compact jungle-trained fighting force, remained static, the Command said.

The communiqué reported that Allied medium bombers successfully bombed airdrome runways and dispersal areas in the Lae and Salamaua actions.

"The enemy failed to intercept," the communiqué added. "All our planes returned."

New Nazi Bombs:

Phosphorus Missiles Dropped on Britain

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers on Thursday night attacked the big German industrial center of Duisburg, target of repeated raids in July, and other points in the Ruhr Valley, as Nazi airmen showered Britain with a new type of phosphorous firebomb.

Nazi airdromes in the Low Countries also were attacked by British raiders, six of which failed to return, an Air Ministry communiqué said. The size of the force was not disclosed officially.

Duisburg, an important communications center at the junction of the Ruhr and Rhine Rivers as well as the site of many vital war industries, was last bombed by the RAF on the night of July 25—the fourth attack on the city in six nights.

Thursday night's foray was the third successive night assault upon the Ruhr region.

German raiders also were busy over Britain during the night, dropping high explosives and incendiaries—including a new-type phosphorous fire bomb—at scattered points in East Anglia and on the East Coast of Scotland.

The raids were not on a heavy scale, howover, and although there were some casualties, first reports indicated the number was not large.

Britons had been prepared for the new phosphorous bombs by a bulletin from the Ministry of Home Security, which gave explicit instructions for dealing with these incendiaries. As a result, fires were extinguished with a minimum of damage.

In one Southwest Coast town,

Cartoon by David Low Depicts Lack of Unity

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 7

While reports reached London of the gathering of Allied diplomats and military experts in Moscow, a cartoon by David Low in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard reflected the sentiments of many Britons.

The drawing showed Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek seated side by side in a truck with four steering wheels. The truck was labeled "Correlation of Strategy" and the caption said: "Now suppose we all try to go somewhere together."

New Evidence of Sabotage Toughens U. S. on Aliens

Continued from Page 1

west have increased this number considerably.

This roundup is continuing and is disclosing caches of aerial photographs, bomber-maps of strategic areas, large amounts of small arms, scores of cameras, and other property which enemy aliens are forbidden to possess.

The view in the capital is that the grim verdict meted out yesterday in Detroit will be a healthy reminder that co-operation with the enemy is not going to be viewed as a minor offense.

The punishment which will be the lot of the eight German saboteurs is expected to be announced from the White House this week end. At his press conference today President Roosevelt said that he had not completed his review of the evidence but he did not comment on a report which International News Service distributed that six of the spies would be executed and the other two given long sentences.

It was learned that considerable pressure is being exerted by the Navy to obtain the wholesale removal of all of the Japanese on the critical defense Island of Oahu. If the Navy had its way, every Japanese would be removed either to other islands or to the mainland. The Navy holds that if it is important to withdraw Japanese from the defense area of the West Coast it is even more urgent to withdraw Japanese from the defense area of Pearl Harbor.

The Government insists that considerate and humane treatment is given to all enemy aliens which have been interned, but it is now apparent that the number of internees is going to be considerably increased. Doubt is going to be resolved on the side of safety, not on the side of risk.

Eritrea Dry Dock Salvaged

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (AP) — United States workmen engaged in one of the greatest mass salvage operations in naval history have completed a huge project which doubters said could not be done. It is the raising at Massaua, Eritrea, of a dry dock capable of handling 10,000-ton cruisers.

The work was done under Capt. Edward Ellsberg of Westfield, N. J., famous salvager of the Submarine S51 off Block Island in 1925 and author of many books on diving and salvage work.

The Massaua harbor, under Mussolini, was the biggest Italian naval base outside Italy. Just before it fell to the British more than a year ago, Italian and German Captains scuttled 26 ships and a smaller floating dock capable of handling destroyers and ordinary freighters.

The damage was so great that the British at first said salvage of the docks was impossible.

But Captain Ellsberg had other ideas, and raised the drydock.

Within an hour after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Captain Ellsberg headed for Washington. He went on active naval duty the next day.

In February he left New York and arrived in Eritrea in March. Then he put on a diver's suit and descended to the ocean floor for a look at the big dry dock.

Captain Ellsberg then had 13 American civilian divers under the command of Capt. William Reed of California, a former naval officer. They had only two diving suits among them and no salvage ship or other equipment. Captain Ellsberg himself still dives regularly.

They found the dock had eight watertight compartments. Into each the Italians had dropped a 200-pound bomb, one a dud.

The men began diving May 11 and had the dock afloat May 20, completing "the impossible" in nine days.

The task naturally had to be accomplished with unorthodox means. None of the holes except those on top air-tight locks was repaired.

With pumps and air compressors borrowed from the British, Captain Ellsberg floated the dock and, lacking other workers, used the salvage men to repair the damage.

Heat was recorded at 149 degrees at the center of the dock and 163 degrees on the steel plates where the men were working.

Captain Ellsberg said today he considers all the Italian and German vessels in Massaua can be salvaged.

Most of those vessels were of the 5,000-ton freighter-passenger class. There were also two big 14,000-ton German passenger ships, the Liebenfells and a former Hansa liner.

29 Indicted By Jury In Boy Gang Probe

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP)—A County Grand Jury investigating the activities of boy gangs, returned indictments yesterday charging 23 youths and six other persons with murder in connection with a melee at a birthday party last Sunday night.

The defendants also were charged with assault with a deadly weapon as a result of a stabbing and beating of two other participants in the fight. They were held without bail for arraignment next Monday. The cases of 10 girls reported to have accompanied the youthful gangsters on their depredations were referred to the Juvenile Court for disposition.

Unity of Command Due For All Allied Forces

Continued from Page 1

is considered to be the right man in the right place as supreme commander in the Southern Pacific theater. General Wavell can perhaps be more easily brought back here, but there is no sign so far of this being in the wind.

General Auchinleck is favored by some observers, chiefly because he has had perhaps more experience in modern armored warfare than any other United Nations commander. On the other hand he still has his hands full in Egypt and for that matter has still to prove that he is a strategic and tactical match for General Field Marshal Edwin Rommel.

Eisenhower and MacNaughton

As Commander in Chief of United States armed forces in the European theater General Eisenhower comes the closest so far to exercising united command. His authority extends not only over the Army, but also over the Air Force, and eventually over United States naval forces in this area.

The general impression, however, is that he is more likely to be Commanding General in the field than the headquarters chief of a United Nations General Staff.

The Canadian General MacNaughton has a great many ardent supporters for the job of supreme commander. It is argued that he combines the best qualities of both English and American military men. He is certainly highly thought of by both Americans and British who have had occasion to contact him over here. He is already highly popular with his own Canadian forces.

He remains a definite possibility therefore, although it is felt more probable that for political reasons the ultimate choice will fall on someone either from the United States or from the United Kingdom.

Held in High Regard

As Ranking General in Great Britain, Sir Alan Brooke is the most likely British candidate. Although he has little of the popular renown of General Wavell, General MacArthur, or General Auchinleck, for instance, he is held in the highest regard by military men of all the Allied countries.

The question is asked, however, whether he isn't an ideal Chief of Army Staff rather than supreme commander whose duty would be to direct not only land forces but naval forces as well of all the United Nations in the European theater.

It has been suggested several times in the press here that either President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill might be given supreme command over the united sea, land, air forces of the Allies.

The feeling in responsible circles here, however, is that both the President and Prime Minister have their hands far too full to take on such tasks in addition to their other political and military duties.

The possibility of appointing a Soviet general has also been mentioned. There is wide agreement, however, that the Russians want the best of their generals on their own front at present and for the immediate future, also that geographical as well as political considerations make it evident that either a British or American General would be a more practical proposition for supreme commander in the Atlantic area.

In some quarters here the candidature of Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been put forward very vigorously. Although his prowess as a tank tactician is freely acknowledged, the fact that he is the political and diplomatic head of the Free French movement as well as its military commander may eliminate him as a likely choice.

This process of elimination leaves the spotlight focused on General Marshall. He is understood to have won the confidence of British political leaders as well as of military, naval, and air chiefs during his visit here some months ago.

So for that matter did Gen. Henry H. Arnold, and if it is thought preferable to emphasize the air warfare aspect of the European theater, it is by no means impossible that the final choice might fall on General Arnold.

Leader of Commandos

As a "dark horse" the name of Lord Louis Mountbatten, leader of the British Commandos, has also been put forward. His experience with combined operations of the type which would certainly dominate the early stages of any invasion would be invaluable.

He remains a "dark horse," however, rather than an outstanding candidate.

Apart from the problem of the person who should fill the post of supreme commander, it is recognized that there are other almost equally important questions which must be solved before unity of command can be realized.

The liaison between British, American, and Soviet forces is admittedly far from perfect. There is still no command strategy.

Although improvements have been made recently in co-ordinating the action of air, land, and sea forces, most experts agree that coordination is not enough and that there must be unification of command between the three Vice-Commanders in Chief as well as a single united command over all United Nations forces.

The view beginning to be expressed here now is that establishment of this unified strategy and setting up of a war machine for carrying it out will probably have to be the first tasks facing the supreme commander when he is finally appointed.

Allied Envoys

Continued from Page 1

ferees were gathering against a background of repeated warnings from Allied quarters that Japan intends to attack Russia soon in the Far East. The warnings were reiterated today by Dr. George Yeh, London director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, who said the Japanese appeared to have deployed their forces on the Russian frontier both for attack and for defense against Chinese-Soviet flanking attempts.]

German-controlled news agencies on the Continent admit that a big second front conference is about to be opened in Moscow.

Intense Interest Shown

Aid to Russia in some new and intensified form is obviously under discussion.

Meanwhile the press in Stockholm, Lisbon and other nonbelligerent capitals contains renewed speculation about British-American plans for joint attack on the Continent.

The tenor of most of these articles is to the effect that genuine alarm is felt in German-occupied countries at the prospect, and that the present stage is comparable to the "war of nerves" which preceded the German attack on the Low Countries and France.

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French Labor Distrustful of Laval

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that Pierre Laval, chief of France's puppet government, has agreed to the deportation of large numbers of French Jews to meet the German need for labor are generally connected with that astute politician's purpose of conciliating French labor. Prospects of the release of numbers of French workers from German concentration camps in return for the enslavement of a like number of Jews are calculated to make the most favorable impression upon the working classes of France.

Ever since he took over the reins of Government in Vichy, M. Laval has been attempting to win popular support for his policy, and especially to induce the French workers to accept his leadership. Whenever possible he poses as a true Socialist trying to give the working class an influential place in the Vichy set-up and bent upon improving social conditions in France.

Although he left the Socialist ranks and became a spokesman of French reaction, M. Laval has always remained in friendly contact with influential personalities in the Left parties and in the Trade Unions.

Nevertheless, if some former Labor leaders consented to work with M. Laval, the majority of French Labor has so far rejected any deal with the man whom they continue to consider as their arch-enemy.

M. Laval, moreover, has to be careful not to antagonize the group of big industrialists who backed Vichy because it destroyed trade unionism in France. He is hard pressed by the Nazis who believe that his scheme of voluntary labor transfer to Germany had failed and who were threatening to introduce labor conscription in Occupied France.

Drafted Social Program

When, in December, 1940, Marshal Pétain ousted M. Laval, that shrewd politician went to Paris to organize a "left-wing" and, at the same time, all-out collaborationist opposition to the reactionary Vichy-regime. The attempt to organize a National Socialist movement in Occupied France, however, was much less successful than M. Laval had hoped. The "rank and file" of the labor movement remained faithful to their imprisoned leaders and ostracized the men who compromised with Fascism. The "national socialists" were unable to organize even one mass meeting in Paris.

Yet, when Pierre Laval returned to power, he immediately declared in his first broadcast to the French people that "in the new Europe, it is Socialism that will be installed, taking into account the character and the national aspirations of each people." He hurried to Paris where he met his "socialist" friends and where he assembled 90 trade-union officials to whom he developed his social program.

Paris has become the center of "Socialist" propaganda in France. It is significant that Charles Spinasse, former Minister of the Left Front Government, went to Paris, where he publishes a new periodical "The Red and the Blue" and where he developed the doctrine of "new" Socialism. Other collaborationist labor leaders who publish "The Workshop" and "France at Work" follow the same propaganda line. On the anniversary of the assassination of France's great Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, the papers published by such pro-Vichy Socialists as C. O. Frossard and Alexandre Varenne were allowed to praise the great laborite. Yet, at the same time, the royalist leader, Charles Maurras, who paved the way for the assassination of Jaurès is one of the most influential personalities in Vichy.

'Labor Charter' on Paper

While attempting to win the confidence and the good will of the French workers by pro-Socialist and anti-capitalist declarations, M. Laval endeavors to set up a new organization of pro-Vichy or pro-Laval labor unions. Some months ago, Marshal Pétain solemnly proclaimed a new "Labor-Charter" which followed the fascist pattern but which remained entirely on paper.

Today, Laval has decided to revivify this scheme. Numerous trade union officials, of course not the most outstanding among them, have been released from concentration camps to form the framework of the new syndicates. As the trade unions refuse to collaborate with the employers in "joint committees," M. Laval promised that "the Charter would be applied only in accord with the labor organizations."

M. Laval moreover, declared that he was not completely opposed to the political activity of labor leaders so long as they promised allegiance to the Vichy-regime. Since M. Laval's return to power, the adaptation of French wages to rising living costs has made some headway. In many industrial regions of France, wages have been increased by 15 to 20 per cent. The Government even promised that in the near future an average wage of 2,000 frs ($50) a month would be attained. Yet, prices of food and clothing are still far ahead even of the increased industrial wages.

There are, however, no indications that M. Laval's policy of splitting the labor movement and of winning support for his regime has succeeded. Although the socialist and Christian workers' organizations have been suppressed and many of their leaders imprisoned, the unions continue to exist and are far more powerful than the government-sponsored corporations.

Rebuilt Underground

If the Government has succeeded in buying the conscience of some former Socialist Deputies and trade union officials, the majority of the workers remain resolutely hostile to the regime and especially to M. Laval.

The French worker who has gone through the ordeal of the defeat, who lives on the edge of starvation, who is the first victim of destruction of civil and economic liberties in France, is unlikely to be won by piece-meal or fake concessions on part of his oppressors.

During the last months, many of the labor organizations, and among them the interdicted Socialist Party, have been re-constituted underground. Several declarations issued by these organizations have reached this country and it is very significant that not one of these documents deals with the possibility of reforming present economic and political conditions in France. The majority of the French workmen believe that the Vichy-regime is not likely to be reformed but that it must be overthrown by a revolutionary effort of the working class.

The "Socialist France" which the French workers have in mind is completely different from M. Laval's social reform. The French workers, convinced that big business is responsible for France's fall, are striving for the destruction of the great trusts and for the reshaping of French society on entirely new bases. Their eyes are directed to the future and not to the present.

Contradicted By Acts

The good words which M. Laval continues to bestow on the workers are, moreover, constantly contradicted by his acts. For his return to power he is said to have promised Hitler to send up to one million Frenchmen to work in German armament factories. Yet, the French workers have proved to be most unwilling to go to Germany, even when, in execution of Germany's order, Vichy began to close down more than 3,000 French factories.

The Nazis believed that threatened by starvation hundreds of thousands of French workers would "voluntarily" accept employment in Germany. Until this day, however, recruitment of French Labor has been far from coming up to these hopes. Many French workmen have preferred to go to the country and to work on the farms than to accept higher pay in German factories. General Michel, German economic and financial chief in Occupied France, recently declared that although already 170,000 Frenchmen were working in German factories, only 2,000 had gone in the four weeks since Pierre Laval appealed to the workmen.

Recent reports from France indicate that the French workers will refuse to collaborate with Pierre Laval. M. Laval in their eyes is nothing but a tool in Hitler's hands, that must bring German slavery to the French laboring classes.

Westrick Repeats Tactics in France?

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 7

Dr. Gerhardt Alois Westrick, former Trade Counselor to the German Embassy at Washington, whose activities as Nazi contact man in the United States caused him to leave this country in 1940, is in France doing virtually the same kind of work among French industrialists, the British Radio declared recently.

The radio added that Dr. Westrick had been sent to the United States by the Nazi Government to obstruct American preparations for turning over United States industries to full-scale war production.

It pointed out that the Nazis want to destroy French industry as an independent entity and reduce it to a "minor appendage to German industry."

Dr. Westrick sailed from Wilmington, Calif., for Japan, Aug. 20, 1940.

C. W. A. C. Expands Rapidly

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (CP)—About 30,000 women will be wearing the King's uniform before another year is out if the present rate of expansion of the women's services continues.

The recent announcement that members of the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force will go overseas, coming on the heels of a similar intimation of overseas service for members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, indicates the women will be sent wherever Canadian fighting men are stationed in large numbers.

The C. W. A. C. now has a strength of about 4,000 and is working to get 1,000 new recruits a month so it will have 10,000 by the end of the year.

The Women's Division of the Air Force has about 5,000 girls on strength and its expansion plans call for a total of 15,000 by the end of 1943.

The recently authorized Women's Royal Naval Service has not yet taken on any recruits but active preparations are being made for enlisting and training 3,000 women in the first year and a total of 7,000 eventually.

It has not yet been decided how many airwomen will be sent overseas but it is expected the first movement will be small and will consist largely of clerical workers for employment at the overseas headquarters of the R. C. A. F. The women immediately needed overseas are stenographers, telephone operators, filing clerks and perhaps a few drivers.

While requests have come from the Army overseas for women—and it is the intention to meet them—no decision has yet been made on an overseas movement. The C. W. A. C. is hard pressed to meet demands for girl workers in Army offices and camps in Canada.

One of the jobs believed awaiting the C. W. A. C. overseas if and when women can be sent is the operation of a big Army laundry.

The work women do is much the same in all three services—office work, driving and servicing cars and vehicles, washing, cleaning, cooking, waiting on tables and other jobs in which they can release able-bodied men for fighting duties.

Radio Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian women are now being trained at Toronto as radio operators to give navigation and landing instructions by radio to Royal Canadian Air Force student navigators and observers. Nearly 100 women are now undergoing a 14 weeks course for this new women's war work.

The women are being given the same course as men radio operators in the RCAF. They learn how to read Morse code at 18 words a minute for plain language and 16 words a minute in cipher code. The course includes radio theory and knowledge of operations, use of the equipment installed at the air observer schools throughout the Dominion. When finished with their course they will take the place of men now engaged in this work.

The women have come to Toronto from all parts of Canada for this training and will be placed on fields throughout the Dominion. They remain as civilians, are not members of the women's division of the RCAF, and will work at fields operated by private companies giving air navigators and observers training under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. They will wear a uniform consisting of a dark blue sports jacket with special crest, grey skirt and matching blouse. They will wear a military cap similar to that worn by Canadian air stewardesses.

Deputies Condemn Attack On Writer in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 7 (AP)—Spokesmen for every political party in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies joined yesterday in condemnation of the assault by six men on Waldo Frank, United States writer, at his apartment here Aug. 2.

In view of the expressions by all parties, Radical Deputy Eduardo Araujo withdrew a motion in which he had asked the Government to explain its failure to protect Mr. Frank after he had been declared persona non grata for criticizing Argentina's foreign policy.

Rescue in Greenland

Associated Press

Episode of the Ferry Command

A team of husky dogs help the crew of a British bomber, forced down in Greenland, to salvage equipment from the rapidly sinking Hudson bomber. The crew were marooned in an Eskimo hamlet for 45 days, after making an emergency landing. Radio messages brought a United States Navy Catalina boat and carried the British fliers to their base.

Navy Fliers Under Balchen
Save 15 Army Airmen in Arctic

WASHINGTON, Aug 7 (AP) — Two daring rescues of 15 stranded Army airmen from the treacherous ice cap of Interior Greenland were disclosed by the Navy today in an announcement crediting the accomplishments to Lieut. Col. Bernt Balchen—famous flier who won renown as pilot on several Arctic and Antarctic flights—and Lieut. A. Y. Paranuk of the Navy.

Thirteen of the men were members of a crew of a Flying Fortress, which had been forced down about 100 miles inland from a Navy base. They were taken out safely on July 6 after Colonel Balchen had led them across Alpine-like icefields to a temporary lake where Lieutenant Parunak picked them up in his Navy patrol plane. Next day the lake which made this rescue possible had disappeared.

Two weeks later a similar operation by Lieutenant Parunak and Colonel Balchen brought about the rescue of Col. Robert W. C. Wimsatt of Washington, D. C., and his sergeant, unidentified. Their light plane had made a forced landing on the edge of the ice cap near a regular lake, while they were on patrol duty.

Colonel Balchen decided Lieutenant Parunak and he should designate their joint enterprises as the "Greenland Co-operative Salvage Company."

[Incidentally, the War Department has just announced that Lieutenant Colonel Balchen had been promoted to the temporary rank of full Colonel.]

Radio Revealed Plight

Lieut. Parunak of Pitman, N. J., and of Warrington, Fla., learned of the forced landing of the big Army bomber when a weak radio message came through in late June. The location of the plane was fixed at 100 miles inland from the Navy Air Force Safety Patrol Base where Lieut. Parunak was stationed, but the intervening ice, slashed by thousands of deep crevices, made land rescue virtually impossible and the men apparently could only be reached by air.

Lieutenant Parunak consulted with Colonel Balchen at a nearby Army base and the latter advised giving the men necessary supplies. After dropping the supplies, Lieutenant Parunak made survey flights over the territory for a week, seekng primarily a place to land with his big flying boat. Then, the Navy account said, a miracle happened. About 12 miles from the crippled B-17 a "dimple" formed on the ice and filled with water running from the icy slopes around it.

This lake was discovered on July 3 and Lieutenant Parunak decided it was deep enough to support his plane and just barely long enough to permit a take-off. At his base camp he stripped the plane of all possible equipment and took aboard minimum gas and snow shoes for the stranded crew.

Heroes All

The PBY airmen who accompanied Lieut. Parunak on the flight were Ensign John C. Snyder, Memphis, Tenn.; Oliver L. Leininger, aviation machinist's mate, first class, Mason City, Ill., and Frank R. McEnroe, aviation radio man, first class, of Washington, D. C. The plane also carried Colonel Balchen and Sergeants Joe Healey and Dutch Dollerman of the Army Air Forces, all three veterans of the North.

The plane alighted safely in what the Navy called the "first intentional landing" on an ice cap lake. Colonel Balchen and Sergeants Healey and Dollerman were put ashore. Lieutenant Parunak then took off and dropped the snow shoes and other supplies for the B-17 crew.

The overland rescue party reached the B-17 on the morning of July 5. Colonel Balchen decided to make the return trip to the lake with the 13 airmen quickly. Otherwise a storm might break and prevent the rescue, or worst of all, a crevice might open in the ice and drain the vital lake.

Warned Party of Ice Traps

Lieutenant Parunak aided the journey to the lake by flying overhead and dropping to the men below sketched maps which guided them away from traps in the ice.

Colonel Balchen insisted the men be tied together with an alpine rope and this proved a wise precaution because one man broke through the crust and dangled helplessly over a deep crevice until pulled out by his comrades. The trip to the lake was completed in 12 hours; then it was discovered that ice had formed against one shore to cover about half the lake and limit take-off space.

Lieutenant Parunak landed the PBY, however, took on eight survivors and with all available power finally got the big flying boat into the air.

The next trip proved not so difficult because the changeable weather had by then lengthened the water line of the lake and the remaining men were flown back to the Navy Base.

American Group Warns India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—A warning to Indian leaders that ratification of the resolution proposed by the Working Committee of the All India Congress Party would alienate American opinion and seriously harm the cause of India has been issued here by a committee of American liberals headed by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, and Alexander Sachs, economist.

"At this grave hour," the warning states, "India cannot expect mankind to show more interest in her independence than she herself shows in victory for the common cause. . . . Historic grievances are not an excuse for neglecting the challenge of a supreme world crisis, for failing to 'come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.'"

In addition to Mr. Agar and Mr. Sachs the statement was signed by Henry Van Dusen and Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary; Bishop Henry Wise Hobson of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Barry Bingham, publisher, Louisville Courier Journal; Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College; Walter Millis, editorial page, New York Herald-Tribune; Christian Gauss, Dean, Princeton University; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military writer; Lewis Mumford, author; Clifton Fadiman, critic; Ernest Angell, lawyer; Prof. George Counts, Columbia University; Frank Aydelotte, President, Institute of Advanced Study; John Farrar, publisher, and Freda Kirshwey, editor and publisher of The Nation.

Threats by Tokyo

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Japanese are renewing their spoken threats against Australia, according to a Tokyo broadcast recorded today by Reuters.

"If she (Australia) does not sever her political relations with Great Britain and America it will be necessary for Japan to intervene with her armed forces," a Colonel Yahagi, spokesman for the military section of Imperial Headquarters, was quoted.

Hunger Shadow Deepens Over Reich

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the German armies continue to advance in Russia the shadow of hunger is falling over Germany. The days when the Reich could obtain food by looting other countries are over. Most European nations are, on the whole, even worse off than Germany and the outlook for the harvest is dark.

True there is still more food than there was in 1918, when a hungry Germany collapsed in despair. True Nazi Germany will not be conquered by starvation alone, it must be defeated on the battlefield. But the lack of proper or sufficient food is likely soon to make itself felt in lower productive capacity of the workers and in a sharp decline in morale.

[According to the Associated Press, American agricultural experts in Washington believe that the coming winter in Germany is likely to be a counterpart of the winter of 1917-18.]

The physical and mental fatigue of the German people is growing more pronounced as the summer draws to a close and the prospect of an even harder winter than 1941-42 has become a stark reality.

Table of Comparisons

The present food situation in Germany is best illustrated by the following table comparing the weekly food allowance of the average German of today with consumption before and during the last war:

	July 1942	Winter 1941-42	Sept. 1939	1917	1913
Bread (flour)	2,000 grams	2,250	2,400	1,820	2,100
Fats	206 grams	269	390	100	392
Meat	300 grams	400	500	250	1,050

This table indicates that since last winter meat rations have been cut 25 per cent, fat rations slightly under 25 per cent, and bread rations about 8 per cent. Thus, compared with the normal times of 1913, the average German has half the fat, less than one third the meat, and only about the same amount of bread. But even this does not give the right perspective. In 1913, all other foodstuff was ample. Today, there are no eggs, no fruits, hardly any green vegetables, few potatoes, and no milk, while the bread is of an extremely unpleasant mixture.

This situation has to be taken into account, too, if one wants to compare conditions at the outbreak of war in 1939 with those of today. The German people already had experienced years of poor diet in 1939, but some important foodstuffs were available and unrationed. Then, in the fall of 1939, Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, told the Germans that rationing had been introduced to make sure that everyone would get his share and none would fare better. He added: "These ration allowances will not be cut. They are the minimum we have set. This is the difference between the National Socialist system and the democracies. We start always the hard way. We place the sacrifices at the beginning and work upwards. As the war goes on, allowances may increase but they will under no condition be cut."

Today, before the third year of the war draws to a close, the allowances have been cut very severely: 25 per cent for bread, 50 per cent for fats, and 40 per cent for meat; not to speak of the deterioration of quality and the depletion of the "free market." No doubt the effect of this on the German man on the street must be no less severe than when he sees hundreds of British planes swarm overhead. Reichmarshal Hermann Göring promised him at the outbreak of the war that no enemy air force could break Nazi air defenses.

No Relief Expected

Nazi authorities—in contrast to their military propaganda—do not dare tell the people that the situation will be better after the harvest. On the contrary Walther Darré's successor, Secretary of State for Agriculture Herbert Backe revealed in the Völkischer Beobachter that no relief may be expected from the "Ostgebieten," Occupied Russia, on which great hopes had been pinned last year.

"Because of the war and the decade-long bad cultivation of the land under the Soviets, the harvest will be poor," Herr Backe announced.

The other occupied or pro-Axis countries of Eastern Europe will have no surpluses, either, it has been admitted. For example, Rumania and Hungary, once important wheat exporters, had to reduce their bread rations even more drastically than Germany. Rumania has two breadless days a week, while Hungary's weekly allowance is 1,400 grams a person. All these countries are behind with their crops, partly because of bad weather and floods, partly for lack of workers. The war has put a severe strain on their labor reserves and it is doubtful whether they will be able to cope with the problems the harvest is going to put before them.

On another occasion, Herr Backe declared that inasmuch as more potatoes had to be sown for war production, food and fodder, less fruits could be planted and the harvest, therefore, would be smaller.

The head of the German Ministry for Agriculture also said that the reasons for Germany's present food shortage were manifold. The harvests of 1940 and 1941 had been poor and had fallen far short of those of the years 1938 or 1939. Incidentally his predecessor, Herr Darré, claimed in both years record crops. Then Herr Backe mentioned the enormously increased Army which needs much more food than civilians require. There are more hard workers who receive special rations, more foreign workers, and more prisoners of war in Germany. All must be fed.

Most interestingly, Herr Backe stated that Germany also had been compelled to export food to keep its Allies going.

According to Herr Backe, the amount of wheat Germany has to export would feed 10,000,000 persons for one year. This shows that Germany is now, in regard to foodstuffs, in the same position in which it has for some time been in regard to raw materials: while it first drained friend and foe of resources and reserves, it now has to supply friend and foe to prevent the Axis from collapsing. Thus the Nazi-dominated countries have become a liability instead of an asset.

Swedes Report Drop In Food Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 7

Although last winter's food production exceeded forecasts in Sweden, prospects have worsened, according to a survey of the Business Trend Institute in Stockholm.

Grain reserves are practically exhausted and the country is entirely dependent upon this year's harvests to meet even rationed needs. The Swedish Food Commission is making arrangements to encourage the breeding and raising of pigs as the most rapid means of increasing the country's meat output.

Nine thousand teachers in schools throughout Sweden have been asked by the commission to take their pupils into the woods to pick berries to augment food supplies.

Pressure for Australian Front

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Sydney Daily Telegraph said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur "must tell the Australian and American peoples more about developments on Australia's northern front."

"He is the one man who can speak with equal surety to both countries," the newspaper continued in a leading editorial, "and carry to the American people a conviction of the danger threatening the interest of the United Nations in this part of the Pacific."

The Australians are perplexed, it added, and because the Allied communiqués say so little, they are becoming anxious.

The Telegraph's statement followed recent criticism by Deputy Opposition Leader W. M. Hughes of Allied operations in allowing the Japanese to establish a base at Gona and Buna on the northern New Guinea coast. In reply Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Allied land forces, said the Japanese used Commando troops and that the Allies could not have prevented the landing without serious losses of troops and material.

General MacArthur believes in offensive warfare "and he is itching to act," the Telegraph said, "and Australia with him.

"Now is the time for him to speak out to those who, through no imagination or overprudence, are holding him back, or to those who failed to give him materials to make his command effective.

"We do not want American troops and American materials here just to make Australia safe for the Australians.

"We believe that the Japs must be stopped somewhere and stopped soon. Until we begin to fight this war, there is no chance of winning it."

Commenting on Mr. Hughes' criticism, Prime Minister John Curtin said today that the "military operations and command in this area are not influenced by either unwillingness or incompetence."

"The members of the Australian War Council have been fully informed in respect to every aspect of the conduct of the war," he said. "They have had ample opportunities as have Government members to indicate outside the War Council what is the right thing to do with what we have.

"The whole Council, which includes Mr. Hughes, has had numerous consultations with the chiefs of staff and Generals Sir Thomas Blaney and MacArthur. I am asking myself whether Mr. Hughes' criticism in respect to New Guinea is criticism which he would apply to various other Allied fronts of this total war struggle."

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League Leading Brooklyn Dodgers Play Week-End Series at Braves Field

Defending Champions In Single, Double-Header

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having watched Red Sox pitching twice blank the often robust attack of the Athletics on successive afternoons, Bostonians tomorrow shift their attention to Allston and the start of a three-game week-end series between the Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers. Still the top attraction in the National League as they move almost unmolested toward their second straight pennant, the Brooks open with a Ladies' Day single and stay for a Sunday double-header.

In all, the Braves keep six dates during this brief home stand. Beginning Monday, they play three singles in a row with the New York Giants, who currently are pushing the Reds for third place.

Dodgers Hustling

The Braves may not be going anywhere in this flag race, but the Dodgers are, and this approaching series should be worth the admission price. The Brooks are still a long throw away from a mathematical certainty, as any experienced observer will tell you. The race is never over until the clincher has been chalked up. So Leo Durocher continues to play his knock-down game, the sort that keeps the crowds happy. And he has enjoyed uncommonly good success against the locals this year.

The Braves dislike the Dodgers as much as the rest of the league, partly because of the pushing around they have been taking from the champs and partly because of the way it was handed out. Durocher has taken nine of his 11 starts with Stengel and most of the victories were helped along by typical rowdy Dodger tactics. Throwing at batters and roughing infielders are all in a day's work for the Brooks.

Before leaving on tours of Washington and New York, the Red Sox saw two things which pleased them immensely—a four-hit shutout by long Will Butland and a preview of "The Pride of the Yankees." It was Butland's first complete effort and easily his top performance of the season. After the first inning, when the A's loaded the bases without benefit of a hit, only three rivals reached second and none got to third.

At the preview last night, before catching a late train for Washington and a three-game series with the Senators, catcher Johnny Peacock said of Butland: "He was the fastest I've ever seen him. He had trouble with his control in spots. But, after all, you have to allow for the fact that most of his time has been spent in the bull pen and he has not had a great deal of work. Will looks like a real good pitcher to me."

Boost For Game

That "The Pride of the Yankees" is the greatest boost baseball has had from the film industry, was agreed by most of the Red Sox who saw it last evening in a private showing at the RKO projection rooms. Gary Cooper does a grand job as Lou Gehrig and at times even closely resembles the Yankee star. Bill Dickey and Babe Ruth seem at ease in front of the camera. Teresa Wright, as Mrs. Gehrig, tops her performance in Mrs. Miniver. Ted Williams' only regret was that only two or three scenes show the Babe taking his swings.

Because they were able to blank the A's two days running, the Red Sox moved into Washington just one half game behind the second-place Indians in the American League standing. Joe Cronin sends Joe Dobson against the Senators tonight, under Griffith Stadium lights. Next week the Sox play three at New York with the Yankees.

* * *

Briefs . . . Prior to reaching Ebbets Field, the Braves took an exhibition from the Kingston (N. Y.) club, 9-0, on the combined two-hit pitching of Lou Tost and Johnny Hutchings . . . Ted Williams has lost his batting lead to Joe Gordon . . . Ted made only one hit in nine tries facing Connie Mack's pitchers, which comes under the heading of a major slump . . . Jim Tabor made two hits again yesterday . . . Johnny Peacock batted .500 against the A's . . . The Red Sox have purchased Ford Garrison, right-handed outfielder, from the Fort Worth team of the Texas League. He was bought for Fall delivery, but may not report until the spring as Fort Worth will be in the play-offs.

National League

	Won	Lost	PC	GB
Brooklyn	74	31	.705	
St. Louis	63	39	.618	9½
Cincinnati	55	48	.534	18
New York	55	51	.519	19½
Pittsburgh	47	53	.470	24½
Chicago	48	59	.449	27
Boston	43	65	.398	32½
Philadelphia	31	70	.307	41

Results Aug. 6
New York 8, Brooklyn 0.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	35	.667	
Cleveland	60	47	.561	11
Boston	59	47	.557	11½
St. Louis	54	54	.500	17½
Detroit	51	58	.468	21
Chicago	46	55	.455	22
Washington	43	61	.413	26½
Philadelphia	43	69	.384	30½

Results Aug. 6
Boston 2, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.
Washington 6, New York 3.
Cleveland, St. Louis, postponed.

Will Not Defend

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Helen Crlenkovich, University of California junior, has "too much else to do" to defend her National A. A. U. diving championship.

Winner of seven national diving titles in three years, she said she is retiring from active competition. She is working as she studies physical education at the university.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field
STA 9600
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Morton Cooper hurled St. Louis Cardinals to 11-inning, 3-2 triumph over Cincinnati Reds to regain first place as Brooklyn Dodgers were idle.

Three Years Ago

Marshall Goldberg signed one-year contract to play professional football for Chicago Cardinals of the National League.

Rye Tourney Moves Along To Semifinal

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—With one exception, the semifinal brackets have been completed in both men's and women's singles at the Eastern grass court tennis tournament.

Safely in the round of four were Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., Billy Talbert of Cincinnati and Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, but Sidney Wood of New York and George Richards of Los Angeles were to meet today for the other berth.

Schroeder Wins

Schroeder, top-seeded in the draw, defeated Edward Moylan of Trenton, N. J., 6-1, 12-10, in the quarter-finals yesterday and will meet Talbert in the semifinals. Talbert stopped Alejo Russell, the Argentine champion, 6-4, 6-4.

Greenberg, the national clay court champion, downed young Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2, after Seixas had pulled the tourney's biggest upset by ousting Francisco Segura, the Ecuadorian star, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

Pairings

In the women's semifinals, defending Champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles will meet Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., will play Helen Bernhard of New York.

Miss Betz eliminated Marcheta Donnelly of Venice, Calif., 6-2, 6-1, in the quarter-finals, while Miss Osborne ousted Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of New York, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Brough beat Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., 6-4, 6-1, in a mild upset and Miss Bernhard turned back Doris Hart of Miami Beach, Fla., 6-4, 6-3.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	16	5	3	.625
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Tobin	27	9	15	.375
Javery	31	7	13	.350
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	8	3	0	1.000
Hughson	25	13	3	.813
Brown	24	6	2	.750
Dobson	20	7	6	.538
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Judd	21	7	8	.467
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438

Back on the Job Again

Associated Press

New York Giant Players

Summer can practically be said to have ended for these members of the New York Giants of the National Pro Football League, for they are shown here about to entrain north from Chicago for their annual training work. Left to right: Seated, Mel Hein and Andy Marefos. Standing: Charles Avediesian, Leland Shaffer, Hank Soar, Al Klasoskus, Al Owen, Jules Swestock, Dom Principe, Bob Trocolo, and Carl Seich.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Sewell Talks About Stephens

Connie Mack's saying that this is a pitchers' year in the big leagues brings to mind that this has also been a fair season for shortstops, particularly in the American League. It has been some time since the junior circuit had as much all-around class in the territory between second and third bases as currently displayed by such young men as Lou Boudreau at Cleveland, Phil Rizzuto at Yankee Stadium, Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox, and Vern Stephens, the Brownie find.

The question often comes up: Which is the better of the rookie crop, Pesky or Stephens? Neither has found the pitching up here a mystery. Both are playing sparkling roles with first division clubs. Each can uphold the ancient traditions of the most difficult of all defensive spots.

Takes His Boy

On his last trip to Boston, Manager Luke Sewell of the Browns said: "I suppose I'll be accused of playing favorites, but I'll have to take my boy over Pesky. Comparing Stephens with the rest of the shortstops in this league is untimely, I believe, because this is only his first year. But I do feel that he's the best-looking rookie. If you could see him every day, making those plays with Don Gutteridge, and hitting balls in the clutch, you'd think he had been around for years."

It was suggested at this point that perhaps the Brownie pilot would say the same thing about Pesky, if he were in a position to watch the Boston kid every day.

"Maybe so," Sewell said, grinning. "But from where I sit it looks as though Stephens has the better pair of hands, an important factor. Pesky is on the small side.

Fine Record

"Stephens has one thing on all the rest," Luke continued. "He can hit a long ball. Why, he has hit more home runs than his three chief shortstop rivals combined. He has been running third or fourth in runs batted in in our league for the past two months. The only infielder with a higher RBI total is Johnny Mize of the Giants. You can't ask more of a player than to drive in those big runs for you, and Vern has been consistent all season. He really has a fine record for a kid—or for anybody."

Some of the current stars of the majors broke in with a rush, then had off years as sophomores. For some unknown reason, the second time around is frequently tougher than the first. Players often argue this point. It is a pet dugout discussion. And no decision is ever reached. Opinions are about 50-50, depending on how the boys discussing the point happened to go in their freshman and sophomore campaigns.

Right Temperament

Sewell was asked how he thought Stephens would go as a second-year player.

"That's a hard one to answer at this time," Luke said. "But I think the boy has the right temperament to fight a letdown. And temperament is the big factor, in my opinion.

"Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees was a fine young shortstop last year as a freshman," Luke pointed out, "and he isn't having any trouble this time. If anything, he has improved, and that's the way it should be. By the way, don't overlook that kid when writing those glowing pieces about the Yanks. He's a great little man in my book."

This Stephens boy has belonged to the St. Louis club for five years, although now only 21. He was signed while still attending high school at Long Beach, Calif. After putting away his books, he made a tour of the Browns' farm system, and by the time he had reached Toledo in 1941, rival scouts were making all kinds of offers. He was one of the best hitting infielders in minor league baseball, a season ago, but is even better in the American League. This business of hitting better in the majors than in double-A or lower remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the game, and should make an interesting story some time.

Athletic Teams At Brown Univ. Face Busy Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7—All three of Brown University's summer varsity athletic teams will see action against this week end and during next week as their heavy schedule continues with a total of five contests for the Bruin baseball nine, the golfers, and the tennis squad.

The golf team will play the first of two matches tomorrow afternoon at the Agawam Hunt Club against a club team of Brown alumni. On Wednesday, Coach Eddies Eayrs' diamond aggregation, which has played at least two games every week all summer, will meet the U. S. S. Constellation baseball team at Newport in a benefit game for the Navy Relief Fund.

In their second match of the week, the golfers will match strokes with the Brown alumni of Wannamoisett Country Club Thursday on the Wannamoisett course. A tennis team made up of members of the Providence Journal staff will challenge the Bruin netmen on Brown's Thayer Street courts on Friday.

Completing the week's sports program, the baseball nine will travel to Yale on Saturday for the first game of a home-and-home series with the Elis.

Already past the mid-point of their summer schedules, Brown teams have 19 more contests, including those to be played this week, ahead of them. The diamond squad is scheduled for nine more games, while the golfers have seven matches remaining and the tennis team three.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 13-0, Montreal 4-2.
Baltimore 4-9, Toronto 0-7.
Rochester 3-1, Syracuse 2-3.
Buffalo 4-0, Jersey City 3-4.

American Association
Toledo 4-0, Kansas City 3-1.
Indianapolis 6-3, St. Paul 1-2.
Louisville 1-7, Minneapolis 0-2.
Columbus 8-2, Milwaukee 1-1.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 3, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 8, Los Angeles 7.
Hollywood 9, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 10, Portland 5.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 10-3, Dallas 0-1.
Shreveport 5, San Antonio 3 (10 innings).
Houston 1, Beaumont 0.
Fort Worth 13, Tulsa 3.

Southern Association
Memphis 1-6, Atlanta 0-11 (second game called end of eighth).
Birmingham 12, Knoxville 8.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 3.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League
Albany 4-9, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Scranton 5-1, Binghamton 2-6
Elmira 3, Springfield 2.
Hartford 4-1, Williamsport 0-8.

Michigan's first four football games are at home with Great Lakes, Michigan State, Iowa Seahawks, and Northwestern.

Four Gunners Tie for Lead At Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Four of the nation's top gun shots, including two Army men, shattered 100 straight targets today to lead the pack in the featured 12-gauge event of the eighth national skeet championships.

Pvt. Dick Shaughnessy, whose accuracy in the first two days shooting put him in the finals of three events, was joined by a late Army entrant, Lieut. Dick Schwab, Houston, Texas, in posting a 100 x 100 score.

Dr. L. W. Childs, Lake Kerr, Fla., and Rufe Watson, Laurel, Md., were the other unerring marksmen.

H. Lutcher Brown, veteran Texas oilman who is pressing Shaughnessy for all-events high score, broke 99 of the first 100 targets. The field will shoot at 250 over a three-day period.

Brown, whose 15-year-old son, Freddie, is a former junior titleholder, won the 20-gauge title yesterday in a 50-target shoot-off with the soldier marksman. Both had shot 100x100.

Shaughnessy previously won the sub-small gauge title by one bird over Brown and lost the small gauge in a shoot-off with Indianapolis' Lovell S. Pratt. The Bay State gunner's 100 clays yesterday extended his world's record run in 20-gauge competition, counting previous tournaments, to 437.

Two Mid-Westerners continued their torrid duel for professional honors, Roland Crosby, Detroit, Mich., taking a one-bird lead over Grant Ilseng, Chicago, Ill., by virtue of a 97 in yesterday's shooting. Crosby now is shooting 288x300: Ilseng, 287x300. Ilseng, defending professional high-over-all champion, had a 96 in the 20-gauge.

Mrs. Leroy W. Childs, Lake Kerr, Fla., second in the women's sub-small division, won the 20-gauge title with 97x100.

Dartmouth Plans Tennis Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 7—Two of England's top-ranking women tennis players, Mary Hardwick and Mrs. Dorothy Round Little, will play an exhibition singles match on the Dartmouth varsity courts next Monday afternoon at four for the benefit of the British American Ambulance Corps.

The Naval Training School at Dartmouth will also have a share in the afternoon's program when one of its best tennis players, as yet unnamed, joins with Miss Hardwick, Mrs. Little, and Coach "Red" Hoehn of Dartmouth in a mixed-doubles exhibition to follow the singles match.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	RH	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	216	23	72	8	32	.333
Klutiz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	405	38	100	3	26	.246
Waner	229	34	60	1	26	.262
Roberge	64	6	16	1	8	.250
Miller	424	38	104	4	34	.245
Fernandez	404	43	98	6	41	.243
West	228	39	78	11	35	.338
Gremp	151	9	36	3	16	.238
Sisti	301	36	69	4	28	.229
Cucinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Masi	58	11	13	0	5	.207
Cooney	165	18	31	0	6	.188

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	RH	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	364	92	124	24	101	.341
Doerr	374	47	122	12	72	.326
Pesky	420	66	134	1	32	.319
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	440	77	129	11	36	.293
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	281	34	76	3	40	.270
Finney	225	37	57	1	23	.253
Tabor	371	39	93	6	54	.251
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	162	11	39	0	12	.241
Conroy	202	18	39	4	17	.193
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Southeastern Conference Has Contributed Heavily

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7—Lieut. Com. Ben Boynton, Athletic Director of the Navy's Pre-Flight Aviation School at Athens, Ga. declares that the athletes are making good, and that 90 per cent of those cadets at this pre-flight school who have not had athletic training show a noticeable lack of proper training and conditioning.

This brings up the fact that more than 200 football players—more than half of whom are under-graduates—have entered the armed services from the Southeastern Conference alone. This does not count some 25 coaches, assistant coaches, and trainers. Mississippi leads the list of contributors to date with some 25 footballers from a squad that numbered only 41 to begin with.

Alabama has lost a dozen men to the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and in addition, 11 of the last graduating class have joined up. This doesn't count five assistant coaches. Frank Thomas is going to have his hands full handling the jobs of these men, in addition to his own as head coach.

Georgia, with perhaps the largest squad in the conference, has sent 14 of its under-graduate players into the services since the first of the year.

Other Southeastern Conference football contributions include Auburn—three varsity players and several sophomores, plus five coaches; Florida—three players and six coaches, plus 10 graduates; Georgia Tech—four under-graduates, 12 graduates, and three coaches; Kentucky — six under-graduates, nine graduates, and four coaches; Miss. State—three sophomores, three coaches and eight graduates. Tennessee gave its head coach, Bob Neyland, and in addition has lost two other coaches and eight players. Tulane has sent 12 undergraduates, one assistant coach and 12 graduates to the colors. Vanderbilt has lost six players, in addition to five graduates and an assistant coach. Louisiana State completes the list with five players, 10 graduates, and two members of the coaching staff reported as now on active duty.

From this it looks like the prediction made by Georgia's Coach, Wally Butts, last fall that spectators could expect more quantity than quality in the coming grid campaigns will come true. But the advanced sale of tickets at some of the schools, including Georgia Tech, is about equal to other years, and indications are that spectators will be on hand at the kick-offs if they can find any way at all to get there.

* * *

Dew Drops From Dixie — Pat Moulton, President of the Southeastern League, has during his baseball career been a pitcher, a baseball writer, and is doubling at the present time as sports editor of a Mobile newspaper . . . The Southeastern Regional Softball Tournament will be staged in Raleigh, N. C., in early September . . . Manager Willis Hudlin turned in another 1-0 victory for his league leading Little Rock Travelers in a mound duel with Lou Bevil of the Chattanooga Lookouts Tuesday night . . . Georgia University reports 1,055 students participated in spring sports, including touch football, tennis, rifle shooting, cross country race, golf, basketball, bowling, soccer, pocket billiards, and track. This does not include students engaged in varsity competition. During the past school year some 2,620 students took part in inter-mural sports.

* * *

The University of Tennessee has secured Elmer Hill, formerly of Washington University, St. Louis, to succeed Mickey O'Brien as athletic trainer. O'Brien has just left Knoxville to take over the training duties of the Army All-Star football squad coached by Col. Bob Neyland . . . The University of Mississippi has moved its game with Vanderbilt from the campus at Oxford, Miss., to Memphis, to beat the gasoline and tire rationing for spectators . . . Tennessee is getting Claud Hill as a freshman in September. Hill is described by his Tennessee Industrial School prep coach, Joe Sills, as the best athlete ever turned out at T. I. S. . . . Coach Tom Lieb has designated Sept. 2 as the opening day for Florida's football training . . . Luis Olmo of Richmond is leading the Piedmont League in batting with .333, while his team mate, Dizzy Johnson, leads the pitchers with 14 wins and three losses . . . Wes Ferrell, ex-problem child of the big leagues, is managing Lynchburg, from second base, and leading the Virginia League with 25 home runs for a new loop record.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Shorts for Cricketers?

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Prominent cricket players are suggesting that, because long flannel trousers are rated at 10 coupons in the clothing rationing books, cricketers next season may be compelled to wear shorts, which are rated at six coupons.

Previously, any attempt to wear short pants was frowned upon as "definitely not cricket."

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Alluring Titles Mark Minnesota Lakes

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

"I'm enjoying the Minnesota pine breezes," the postcard read. "Have forgotten all about city duties and a busy year."

And that's just what any vacationer can do in Minnesota, with its 10,000 lakes, pine forests, wilderness trails, lodges, camps, and summer resort cities.

Minneapolis itself, though a great metropolis, is a vacation spot—a city of lakes. So, too, is its twin city, St. Paul. Duluth, at the western tip of Lake Superior, sometimes is called the "Summer City of the Continent." It's the gateway or starting point of roads that lead to the north woods and wilderness country in the "Long Bow" and "Arrowhead."

"Long Bow" is the name given a big section of north-central Minnesota that's shaped like a bow with the string drawn ready to shoot. Beyond it to the east is the "Arrowhead" country, shaped like its name and forming part of the north edge of Lake Superior.

Both the Long Bow and Arrowhead countries provide vacations where you can "rough it smoothly." That's the way Irvin S. Cobb, the humorist, described it on a visit to the Bow. You can strike out into wildernesses of "big woods" and rough it far from civilization, with experienced guides to ease the way a bit. Or, right in the shadow of the big woods, you can stay at comfortable resort hotels and lodges. At some of them you can play tennis, golf, dance, ride horseback, or just loaf.

"Minnesota" in the Chippewa Indian tongue means "Land of the Sky-Blue Water." And Minnesota has some 10,000 lakes that reflect the sky.

Canoeing, too, ranks as a foremost sport, and ranges from paddling on quiet, little pine-encircled lakes to canoe trips down streams and lakes in wild country and along the Canadian border—shooting rapids and portaging. Guides for trips like these can be had at Ely, Winton, Crane Lake, and other points in the Arrowhead and Long Bow country.

Over a thousand miles of canoe and motorboat trails start from Crane Lake near the Canadian border. It's one of the doorways to the great boundary lakes and the Superior National Forest, on the east, the Kabetogama State Forest on the west, and the Quetico Reserve to the north. This is largely a wilderness country, rugged and picturesque.

From Ely and Winton, a hundred miles or so north of Duluth, you can start out on numberless luring canoe trails that take you over an open route of rivers and lakes. This is a land of pine, spruce, balsam, and birch trees. You may see moose and deer, and occasionally a bear.

For less rugged vacations there are countless lakes in Minnesota where you can take the family, where children can enjoy safe bathing, where there's a round of the tamer kind of sports and pastimes.

Millelacs and Bay Lakes, at the entrance to the Long Bow country, are two of these. Because of its nearness to the Twin Cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul—Millelacs Lake is a popular spot for weekenders. There are both hotels and housekeeping cottages. Many Chippewa Indian families live in the region, and add color to the natural scenic beauty that abounds there.

Cass Lake in the Chippewa National Forest, not far from Bemidji, is visited each year by thousands of vacationists. It's one of the best-known vacation spots within the national forest. Daily boat excursions starting from the municipal dock at Cass Lake take vacationists into 40 different lakes in the national forest. The forest has about 1,000,000 acres of virgin pine.

Norway Beach on Cass Lake is a vast public camping ground, so big it's said 1,000 persons can enjoy an outing there at the same time and yet be in comparative seclusion. It has more than eight miles of sandy bathing beach.

Minnesota lakes have fascinating names, and there are interesting yarns back of some of them. There's the Woman Lake chain, for instance, near Hackensack. Legend has it, says the official publication of the Long Bow Country, that an Indian chief was so impressed by this chain of beautiful likes that he called the largest one "Woman Lake" in honor of his wife. The smaller lakes he named after his children, so there's a Boy Lake, a Child Lake, a Baby Lake, and a Kid Lake.

Many Minnesota lakes are named for animals. There are Bear Lake, Beaver, Lynx, and Rabbit. There are Red, Silver, and Green Lakes, and a Vermilion. And there's one called Winnibigoshish, a Kitchi, and a Kabecona. There's a Crow and a Pelican.

And if those names don't inveigle you into a Minnesota vacation, listen to the names of lodges and camps—typical of those scattered all over the State: Gateway Lodge on Hungry Jack Lake, Sawbill Lodge, Gunflint Lodge on the Canadian border, Silver Rapids Lodge; Burntside, Star Island.

New Film Pays Tribute To Naval Convoy Gunners

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Borden Chase's story, "Battle Stations," had two printings in the Saturday Evening Post before Hollywood got round to filming it. R. K. O. now has it on a large sound stage, with Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper, Desi Arnaz, Max Baer, and some others in the cast.

The story is not to be confused with a later story published in the same magazine under the title "Battle Stations," by Alec Hudson. The Chase story was published as "Pay to Learn," and only took the present title after a deal had been made with Mr. Hudson.

Nor will the story be exactly as Mr. Chase wrote it. Since its first appearance Pearl Harbor has shaped American seagoing manners, and what happened during the World War is considerably less important to motion picture audiences than what is happening today.

In its essentials, "Battle Stations" tells much the same story that was told in Mr. Ford's "Long Voyage Home," taken from the O'Neill short plays—that is, the trans-Atlantic trip of an American freighter. In this instance, however, it is the gun crew of the freighter, an American Naval unit, and not the forecastle hands, who carry the burden of the tale.

* * *

To make a picture of this nature, at this time, naturally presented some difficulties—all of which, however, Hollywood's inventive genius seems to have overcome. Since all ocean-going shipping today is reserved to the Navy and the merchant marine, it has not been possible to take any of the picture at sea; but tricks have been devised that make seagoing pictures shot on sound stages as plausible as any made at sea.

The most difficult job encountered by R. K. O. was to simulate a big 5-inch Navy gun and its protective turret. The Navy gives out no plans of these tools of war, and the Hollywood magicians really outdid themselves in making one of these monsters capable of firing, recoiling, and throwing a charge of powder and flame into the air with all the appearance of the real thing.

Fortunately the gun was built before the present limit was put on sound stage appurtenances, for the weapon cost something like $8,000 to build.

"And we wouldn't have accepted a real Navy gun if we had been offered one," Producer Islin Auster said. "We would have felt too keenly that the gun should have been doing yeoman service somewhere with the Navy. We built ours from photographs."

* * *

For those who may be curious about this sort of alchemy, it can be set down here that the R. K. O. gun contains a quadrant gear from an oil-well drilling outfit, some old lumber mill parts, elevator and transverse gear boxes from a bakery bread-mixing machine, a baby buggy spring, the comptroller of a passenger elevator, and some mechanism from the inside of a slot machine.

Until the release of "Broadway," the public had been allowed by some rather negligible pictures to forget how good an actor Pat O'Brien is. In "Battle Stations" he has a part, as chief gunner on this convoy vessel, which should help restore him to his former place in public esteem.

Miss Wyatt will be the only woman in the picture; and it may as well be said here that her role does not occupy very much of it. It is somewhat lengthened, however, from the original part in Mr. Chase's story.

The title "Battle Stations," though good, and though paid for, is still open to some question in the mind of the producers, who submitted another title, "The Navy Comes Through," along with it to a Gallup poll or some such indicator, and discovered that the public preferred the latter. This information is passed along, therefore, for whatever it is worth.

Venezuela Imposes Strict Tire Rationing To Stop Hoarding and 'Black Market'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — Strict measures governing the use of automobile tires have been put into effect throughout Venezuela by the Price Control Board in an effort to expose hoarders of tires and break the "black market."

Within a short time every motorist will have been given a card describing the make, number, and condition of each of the tires on each car. No one will be permitted to own more than five tires. Service stations and garages throughout the country will be required to inspect tire registration cards every time fuel or repairs are needed. Fines ranging from $6 to $3,000 will be levied on dealers or automobile owners who fail to observe this rule. Changes of registration must be accompanied by a corresponding change in the tire card.

According to El Universal, only 850 tires in the nation are registered with the Price Control Board. It is impossible to say just how many exist in the bootleg market.

The General Tire Factory in Caracas, unable to secure materials for manufacturing new tires is recapping about 2,000 a month. The scarcity of tires and other automobile parts is noticeable throughout Venezuela. It is a familiar sight to see autos, trucks and busses stuck along the road with flats or blowouts. Although the Price Control Board has exempted busses from the regulations, bus companies have had to curtail operations, some of them drastically. Passengers boarding suburban busses have about an 85 per cent chance of reaching home without transferring to another vehicle.

Because Venezuela has several refineries it is unlikely gasoline will be rationed in the near future. A problem, however, is the transportation of gasoline from the refineries to other parts of the country since the scarcity of tires has crippled many tank trucks.

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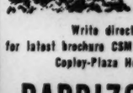

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The Home Forum

Bayonets and Buttercups

IT WAS IN the sunny month of June that we were arrested. Perhaps that was one of the reasons why we were so taken aback. One doesn't expect to be arrested, on a hot June day in the middle of the country, with the grassy banks of the lanes full of flowers and the fields glittering with buttercups. The two things just don't go together—bayonets and buttercups.

We had started out from our hotel on bicycles to look for a small church which was buried somewhere in the Cotswolds. But the sun was against us. There was no arguing with that sun. It stopped us at the foot of a hill that wasn't really steep in comparison with many we had come across, and told us to sit on a gate beneath a big tree with our faces upturned to a stray breeze. We had no special reason for wanting to see that small church; but, having started in pursuit of it, we felt bound to press on. So we got off the gate and consulted our one-inch map. A broken line, hesitating to call itself a road, ran from the main route in the direction of the village we wanted; and a steep, rough lane, almost opposite to our gate, seemed to identify itself with the broken line. By pushing our bicycles up the lane, we should, it appeared, cut off a considerable stretch of roadway.

The higher we went, the hotter the sun became, as if, indeed, the act of climbing brought us nearer to the flames. The track was still too rough for cycling, but we pushed with renewed vigor; for, in the hollow below, could be seen the little church we were seeking.

My companion was wearing a shady hat, a large affair made of rushes, bought many years before in a modest shop in the south of France. It reminded one of a thatch. Perhaps the fringed edge, coming well down over her eyes, accounted for the fact that she did not immediately see the tower-like construction which confronted us, or the two soldiers whose heads appeared over the top.

The soldiers, on the other hand, had seen us, not only with the naked eye but also, and quite unnecessarily since we were so near them, with the aid of binoculars. A minute later, we both became aware of the shining tip of a bayonet emerging from behind a small building adjoining the tower. Even so we failed to realize what awaited us, and innocently continued to move forward until we were actually within the shadow of the tower. It was then that a high-pitched and somewhat excited voice shouted: "Halt!"

The bayoneted gentleman was advancing upon us. The audience in the gallery were watching developments with extreme interest. I could not help thinking that they hoped we were spies.

I produced my Identity Card and flourished it in the face of the bayoneted gentleman, who drew it from its case with fingers that were more used to dealing with turnips. It was a grand case, embossed on both sides with the Royal Arms in color. I had a strong conviction that the Royal Arms were sufficient to pass us through anything.

But I was wrong. The bayoneted gentleman was determined to do his job thoroughly. It was, I imagine, the first of its kind he had ever been called upon to perform. He was also being closely observed from above and was on his mettle.

He turned to my companion.

She shook her head beneath her thatched hat. "I am sorry," she said in a voice that was full of polite contrition. "I haven't got mine with me."

The bayoneted gentleman appealed to the gallery.

"One of 'em 'as and one of 'em 'asn't," he called. "W'ot shall we do about it?"

The audience consulted together. I fancy they had never had to face such a contingency before.

"Take 'em to the C. O.," they called down. And to the C. O. we went.

Our way lay along the side of a plowed field. My companion, still wheeling her bicycle, marched beside her guard, and I followed in the rear. On the threshold of a large farm, a couple of delicious foxhound puppies, playing together in a barn, attracted my attention; and, while pausing to look at them, I became detached from the procession.

As a matter of fact, I don't think that I was actually under arrest. But the sight of my companion's bicycle, leaning up alone against a wall, was disconcerting; and the thought that she might have been deprived of the rest of her personal possessions and be standing behind bars, sent me hurrying forward.

I discovered her waiting beside her guard in a wash-house, which was apparently doing duty as a military office. A khaki figure was seated at a small table, and a solemn hush pervaded the group. The next moment an inner door opened and the C. O. appeared.

He was a most charming C. O., quite exceptionally charming. He asked the regulation questions—nothing was omitted—but he did it with the utmost grace and delicacy. It was sad when, having convinced himself that we were neither spies nor Quislings, he turned to the bayoneted gentleman with the order: "Release the prisoner."

If all C. O.'s are alike, it would be quite a good plan to make a practice of leaving one's Identity Card at home.

DOROTHY ANN LOVELL

On the Train to Cairo

THROUGH THE WINDOW of the train as it speeds on its way through the Delta, spread like a green fan to Cairo, which is the jewel of the handle, the countryside is unfolded to the gaze. . . .

The fellah, who has probably changed less with time than any character in Egypt, burned almost black by the sun, will be tilling his fields along the canal or leading home to mud villages strange cattle. I hope every visitor to Egypt is fortunate enough to see this picture from the Bible days when Israel dwelt here: a father seated well astern on the rump of an ambling, demure, white donkey heading a procession; behind him straggle the family goats and sheep; behind them his children lead a heavy trio of water-buffaloes; and bringing up the rear come his womenfolks in their rusty black gowns, the fronts held high in their teeth for greater ease of movement, the long trains dragging dustily through the black powder, dirt.

Canals, fed by the waters of the Nile, follow the train route. This region is the luxuriant delta of the Nile River, that "ole riber" which rocked the baby Moses, gave the fat and lean years to Joseph, the Hebrew overseer in Pharaoh's palace, and which earlier protected Abraham when he came from Canaan. The canal's embankments carry the traffic; behind and below often as much as twenty feet, the flat land which can be made to yield three annual crops will be emerald-colored with grains. Set in groves of date-palms are the interesting, bare, mud-hut villages, which every traveller longs to explore but which might prove on close investigation hardly inviting. Teeming with life, these houses are crowded with brown babies, turkeys, chickens, donkeys, camels, water-buffaloes; . . .

Egypt is held to be the originator of irrigation projects. True that the Nile overflows her banks annually, but rain is conspicuously absent during the growing season. Early this situation had to be remedied to take care of a growing demand for food among Egypt's large and prolific population. For me, the "Sakiyeh," dating from 2000 B. C., which any observant traveller can watch in operation along this route, is one of the great fascinations of the train journey to Cairo. The "Sakiyeh" is an endless chain of earthen jars on a geared sprocket-wheel; the motive power is furnished by camels, water-buffaloes, but, more often than not, by trudging men who sometimes work eighteen hours a day. It is a simple, inexpensive, and effective means of supplying water to as many as ten acres.—From "Around the Mediterranean with My Bible," by HARRIETT-LOUISE H. PATTERSON. (Boston: W. A. Wilde.)

Plain Sky

THE PLAIN SKY helps the land. Ruddy clouds of sunset or sunrise, though gorgeous in beauty, do not help tillage, the fields, or the pastures. Curtains of fine-weather clouds, though they are smooth like cloth from the Jacquard loom or intricate like thread-lace woven in patterns by hand, do not help the land. Towers and battlements of cloud, cloud mountains and effigies of cloud however curious or noble, do not help. But when these curtains and forms are withdrawn wholly and let the plain sky prevail with the sun, then the land is helped. Also, when the curtains are drawn close without pattern or nicety like a common tent and let the sky in plainness give full liberty to the tranquil rain, then also the land is helped. Upon times like these or following upon them, corn fills the cobs, roses bloom to the full and wheat ripens to right bigness for the sickle. There can be no lack of beauty or nobility, therefore, in the plain sky which brings to pass events like these—From "Second New England Journal," by ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © C. H. Rayner

"IS IT BROKEN?": *A Photograph by C. H. Rayner*

HOW IT ALL comes back to one!—the thrill of the conker season. It came heralded by bright days when summer and autumn seemed to stand hobnobbing together, summer reluctant to take its leave and autumn hesitating to place the first gold seal on the spreading chestnut leaves.

But there comes a day when the first spiney fruit comes thumping down on the grass to lie beneath the chestnut tree, and presently the rough green covering splits open and the brown nuts roll out. Now the game's afoot!

Children come racing from the village school to stuff their pockets with the glossy harvest and special friends gather in corners to compare conkers. Lastly there is the threading of the nuts on a stout piece of string. After that the conkers have a brief history, for it is a point of honor not to refuse a challenge from another conker-owner, and the nuts do not long outlast the smashing blows from a rival's string.

Mr. C. H. Rayner in his camera picture, "Is It Broken?" brings vividly back to mind conker seasons long since past. He has delightfully portrayed the absorbed interest of the little boy as he bends forward to see if his friend's conker is still intact, and the judicial scrutiny of the older child.

One New England Barefoot Boy

BECAUSE CERTAIN Whittier poems, like *The Barefoot Boy* and *In School-Days*, clearly indicate a humble walk of life, and because the younger generation of today naturally does not understand the special conditions of New England farm life somewhat more than a century ago, an erroneous impression prevails that the poet endured an especially impoverished youth and lacked even the most rudimentary opportunities for education.

The boy Greenleaf certainly was not raised in the lap of luxury. He undoubtedly had less cash to spend than the tenement child of today, but he was always respectably clad according to the standards of time and place, he was never hungry, and his schooling, though limited, was not neglected. That he even had encouragement to write is shown by the fact that mother and sister preserved juvenile efforts. It is true that his father, compelled to see all the more practical aspects of life, took no stock (as the Yankees say) in Greenleaf's literary talents, but his mother, his Aunt Mercy, and his two sisters were all most sympathetic. Many writers have struggled for first expression in a far more hostile atmosphere. Even his father's brother and partner in ownership of the farm, Uncle Moses, was impressed.

A farm good enough so that more than a century ago the poet's father and uncle paid $1,700 to buy out the other heirs; a farm which the poet thought worth freeing from mortgage debt with his own initial earnings; a farm which supported four children and four adults with all respectable creature comforts; a farm which the poet himself sold for $3,000 just a bit more than a hundred years since, was a pretty good Yankee homestead. . . .

Pickard says that Whittier had to milk seven cows—which may have been a task but proves there were seven cows to milk. The livestock included one horse, a yoke of fine oxen, poultry and pigs and probably Thanksgiving turkeys gobbling in the backyard. Fresh fish were readily found in brook and river and in the not too distant ocean. Greenleaf's mother and his Aunt Mercy both seem like just the sort of Quaker women who could perform miracles in a "chimley" oven. . . .

Though the one-room district school was obviously the worst possible form of education for a slow or stupid child, it may have been surprisingly effective for eager and precocious minds, continually overhearing the recitations of more advanced pupils. Nobody then mistook education for play. Whittier's rapid advance during his two self-earned terms at the Academy (high school) which he did not enter until nineteen, and his immediately successful editorial employment thereafter, show that home and district school and natural intelligence had combined to provide by no means inadequate elementary training. . . .

That the Whittier social background was entirely respectable and above the average of the locality is proved by recorded visits of the traveling Quaker leaders who, from time to time, attended the Amesbury meeting near by, which was "church" for the Whittier group. Also, the school teachers, local editors, and other passing strangers of intellectual caliber—note the description of the Second Adventist Harriet Livermore in *Snow-Bound*—found in the heart of this family more than the usual understanding and hospitality. Yet nothing here must be misinterpreted to belittle the self-made quality of Whittier's life achievement. The purpose is to reduce legends to facts which are wonderful enough in themselves. Our Barefoot Boy started on his career not ill equipped for routine life but with a commonplace foundation on which only he could have erected the living statue of a world-famous poet-patriot.—From "Whittier, Bard of Freedom," by WHITMAN BENNETT. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.)

Twilight: Midsummer

Deep in the heart's treasury lay it by—
This gleaming hour
In which great trees move their boughs
Soundlessly,
With a dark grandeur,
Against a sky of pure and icily-burning light.

DOLORES CAIRNS

"I will make you fishers of men"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of Christ Jesus' devotion to the healing and regenerating of mankind, the Christian world has looked upon him as Saviour or Lord. It has been the purpose of students of the Scriptures to learn the deeper meaning of his teaching, and, as a result of such study, men and women have given much time to good works in the hope that by these means many might be saved.

Simon Peter and his brother Andrew were casting their nets in the Sea of Galilee one day when Jesus passed by. He said to them (Matthew 4:19), "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." And the record continues (4:20), "They straightway left their nets, and followed him." It is likely that these men did not realize their talent for discipleship until Jesus called them. But, being encouraged by his request and promise, they trustingly followed him.

The record left by the disciples affords ample proof of the spiritual value of Jesus' teachings. The spirit and power of his earthly experience, with that of his disciples, stand for us today as a constant invitation to become "fishers of men." There is great need for more consecration to the Christian ideal that the world may be saved from its false beliefs of aggressive error. This desirable consummation can be attained only as each individual who is able to do so becomes devoted to the cause of Christian enlightenment, as each one lives the truth, the spirit of righteousness.

It has been believed by some that help given in a material way is a sufficient effort on their part. It is easy to agree that everything which in any way encourages others is good, but material help is not enough. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who in 1875 published her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has written therein (p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." Those who have a sincere desire to become "fishers of men," that is, those who truly wish to help the "millions of unprejudiced minds" in the search for Truth, find a valuable rule in Jesus' words to his disciples (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The Father must indeed be glorified as Jesus glorified Him. It is the only way of salvation. Men may exalt themselves and others, but no Christliness will be taught or learned by such a method; no problems will be solved by it; and no salvation will be gained through it.

The student of Christian Science learns that the light of spiritual purity appears in his consciousness as he accepts the idea of Truth. This spiritualized thought reflects the light of Truth, and no one can conceal it who receives it. It is the divine energy which impels men and women to righteous acts and enables them to prove the mighty power of God. It is the spontaneous realization of the perfection of man as the image and likeness of God that brings healing to the sick and comfort to the sorrowing.

Never in the world's history has there been more need for spiritual enlightenment than now. Men and women everywhere are turning from material beliefs to that which will help them solve their problems.

Christian Science is the Comforter of which Jesus said (John 16:13, 14): "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth. . . . He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you." Christian Science, as the Comforter, has healed thousands upon thousands of the discords of disease, sin, and inharmony. It is the permanent remedy for war. It is the harbinger of peace and good will among men. In her writings Mrs. Eddy has given us words of encouragement and direction. Christian Science declares that the individual is not bound by a span of three-score years and ten, and limited to material living; that he is not the dupe of mesmeric suggestion; but that he is, in reality, the reflection of Spirit, shining in the light of immortal being as the perfect image of God. Man lives to reflect and glorify God.

Surely there is nothing more important than that spiritual light should prevail over the darkness of materiality. As the student gains an understanding of Christian Science he will become a true fisher of men. He will inspire others by his own example, assisting them toward reliance on the ever-present goodness of God for guidance, for healing, and for protection. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 234), "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Učiním vás rybáře lidí"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

PONĚVADŽ SE Kristus Ježíš věnoval uzdravování a obrozování lidstva, křesťanský svět spatřoval v něm Spasitele neb Pána. Úmyslem těch, kdož studovali Písmo, bylo, poznati hlubší význam jeho učení; a toto studium mělo za následek, že muži a ženy věnovali mnoho času konání dobrých skutků, doufajíce, že tímto způsobem mnozí mohou býti spaseni.

Jednoho dne Šimon Petr a jeho bratr Ondřej spouštěli jejich sítě do Galilejského moře, když Ježíš šel mimo. Řekl jim (Matouš 4:19), "Pod'te za mnou, a učiním vás rybáře lidí." A dále je zaznamenáno (4:20), "A oni hned opustivše síti, šli za ním." Je pravděpodobno, že tito muži nebyli si vědomi jejich způsobilosti býti jeho žáky, až je Ježíš zavolal. Avšak, jsouce povzbuzeni jeho vyzváním a slibem, následovali jej s důvěrou.

To co je napsáno v dějinách o učednících, dokazuje plně hodnotu Ježíšova učení. Duch a moc jeho zkušeností na zemi, spolu se zkušenostmi jeho učedníků, zvou nás dnes ustavičně abychom se stali "rybáři lidí." Je zapotřebí většího oddání se křesťanskému ideálu, aby byl svět zachráněn od falešných věření útočného omylu. K takovému žádoucímu cíli je možno dojíti jen tehdy, jestliže se každý jednotlivec, pokud je toho schopen, oddá křesťanské osvětě, když každý žije pravdu, v duchu spravedlivosti.

Mnozí se domnívali, že poskytování pomoci materiálním způsobem je, pokud se jich týká, dostatečným projevem snahy. Snadno je lze tvrditi, že vše, co nějak slouží ku povzbuzení druhých, je dobré; ale hmotná pomoc nepostačí. Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, která v 1875 vydala svou velikou knihu, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), napsala v ní (na str. 570): "Miliony nepředpojatých myslí—prostoduší, Pravdu hledající lidé, unavení poutníci, na poušti žízniící—vyčkávají a dychtivě se rozhlížejí po odpočinku a nápoji. Dejte jim, ve jménu Krista, sklenici svěží vody, a nebojte se, ani dost málo, následků." Ti, kdož si upřímně přejí státi se "rybáři lidí," totiž ti, kdož opravdu chtějí pomoci "milionům nepředpojatých myslí" v hledání Pravdy, najdou pro to cenné pravidlo ve slovech, která Ježíš pronesl ke svým učedníkům (Matouš 5:16), "Tak svět' světlo vaše před lidmi, ať vidí skutky vaše dobré, a slaví Otce vašeho, kterýž jest v nebesích." Vskutku, Otec musí býti oslavován, tak jak Jej Ježíš oslavoval. To jest jediná cesta ke spasení. Lidé mohou vynášeti sebe a druhé, ale takovým způsobem nelze Kristově povaze ani učiti, ani jí poznati; tak se žádné problémy nerozřeší; a takovým způsobem spasení dosaženo nebude.

Ten kdo studuje Křesťanskou Vědu poznává, že jakmile přijme ideu Pravdy, vzejde v jeho vědomí světlo duchovní čistoty. V této zduchovněné myšlence zrcadlí se světlo Pravdy, a nikdo kdo je přijal, není s to aby je zatajil. Je to božská energie pobádající muže a ženy ke spravedlivým skutkům a dávající jim schopnost dokázati Boží moc a sílu. Je to samovolné skutečné poznání dokonalosti člověka jako obrazu a podoby Boha, jež přináší nemocným uzdravení a zarmouceným útěchu.

Nikdy nebylo ve světových dějinách zapotřebí duchovní osvěty více nežli nyní. Muži a ženy odvracejí se všude od materiálních věření a obracejí se k tomu, co jim pomůže v řešení jejich problémů.

Křesťanská Věda je ten Utěšitel, o kterém Ježíš řekl (Jan 16:13, 14): "Když pak přijde ten Duch pravdy, uvedeť vás ve všelikou pravdu. . . . Onť mne oslaví; nebo z mého vezme a zvěstuje vám." Jako Utěšitel, Křesťanská Věda uzdravila na tisíce lidí z nesouladu nemoci, hříchu a rozruchu. Je to trvalý lék pro válku. Je to předzvěst pokoje a dobré vůle mezi lidmi. Mrs. Eddy mluví k nám ve svých spisech slovy povzbuzení a příkazu. Křesťanská Věda prohlašuje, že jednotlivec není omezen na věk pouhých sedmdesát let a odkázán na materiální žití; že není obětí podvodného mesmerického ponoukání, ale že je ve skutečnosti zrcadlením Ducha, zářícím ve světle nesmrtelného bytí jako dokonalý obraz Boha. Člověk žije aby zobrazoval a oslavoval Boha.

Není opravdu nic důležitějšího, než aby duchovní světlo převládalo nad temnotou hmotnosti. Jakmile studující porozumí Křesťanské Vědě, stane se opravdovým rybářem lidí. Svým příkladem nadchne druhé, pomáhaje jim v tom, aby se spoléhali na všudypřítomnou Boží dobrotu ve vedení, uzdravování a v ochraně. Mrs. Eddy píše (Science and Health, str. 234), "Cokoliv inspiruje k moudrosti, Pravdě nebo Lásce—ať je to píseň, kázání nebo Věda—oblažuje lidskou rodinu drobty s Kristova stolu, nasycujíc lačné a dávajíc živou vodu žíznivým."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Roosevelt Cool to Dynamics at Press Conference ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

For six months I had not attended one of President Roosevelt's press conferences, having been a casualty of the cut-down order that went to all Washington newspaper bureaus shortly after the outbreak of the war. I went this week, expecting the old-time crisp newsworthy dialogue from this statesman to whom so many nations of the world are today looking for leadership. Times had changed. It seemed almost as if it would be better for the President not to see the press regularly if it was impossible to avoid such an impression of indecision and incompleted action.

The newspapers that day had proclaimed that Mr. Roosevelt would almost certainly give out the verdict on the eight Nazi saboteurs. No, said the President, it would take him two or three days more to study the voluminous evidence forwarded to him by the Military Commission.

A reporter pointed out to him that a large portion of the country was wondering at the time taken to reach a verdict in the spy case. Still the President indicated no intention to hurry through the lengthy record. The United States, he replied, is a nation of law, dedicated to the preservation of society in a legal manner. Even in dealing with spies, he indicated, this nation so far has followed the American processes of justice. These processes, he argued, take time.

5,557 Self-Appointed Experts

Next question concerned the rubber situation. The President indicated that here, too, no decision had been reached when he complained of the 557 experts the Government has working on the subject and the 5,557 more self-appointed experts who think they have the answer.

Though he has had the OPA's recommendation for nation-wide gas rationing to save rubber on his desk for several weeks, the President's reference to more kinds of rubber experts than pickles, indicated that he has reached no conclusion. There was no hint yet of the appointment of a three-man impartial board to help him reach a conclusion before the nation's tires are worn down past the recapping stage, as OPA experts warn they will be by October. This announcement came later.

The Kaiser flying freight-train proposal was another that the President left poised in midair. He didn't say yes and he didn't say no on it, but merely that the ambitious production scheme of the West Coast shipbuilder would mean taking raw materials away from the nation's present war construction program; in other words, would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The press conference scene has changed a little since last winter. The President, seated at his desk, had the collar of his white shirt opened at the throat. He wore no tie. Regular attendants said they had never seen him quite so informal before.

Retains Skill in Quips

His informal manner of dress should not be interpreted as a symptom of a harried air. His manner, as always when dealing with the press, was calm with a touch of combativeness. When someone asked about the possibility of making cargo planes out of plywood, he quipped that he could imagine making airplane engines out of balsa wood.

Seated side by side on the divan at the newsmen's left were three Indiana-bred public relations men—Elmer Davis, Lowell Mellett, and Wayne Coy—listening to every word the President uttered but saying nothing.

Behind the President, close beside Press Secretary Stephen T. Early, was Admiral William D. Leahy, newly appointed to be the President's own military adviser.

Perhaps no member of the public relations triumvirate sensed the inconclusive air of the conference. Officials in Washington sometimes get too close to the details of the job they are doing to see the broad outlines of what is to be accomplished.

There is talk in Washington that the country cannot expect full aggressive effort to win the war until the November elections are over. Yet public opinion polls indicate that the public is waiting for aggressive leadership from Washington.

At her joint press conference with Queen Wilhelmina yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt indicated pleasure at hearing the Queen say that she had found the American people closely united behind the war effort. Perhaps the Queen has observed a national attitude that the Roosevelts, being too close to the job these days, have not yet given the nation credit for.

Memo From Britain:

Youth Afoot in Lakeland ..... ***By Arthur Lamsley***

British youth in the industrial areas of the north of England, with holidays cut to one week so as not to interfere with the war effort, make the best of the seven days by practically living in the open air and hiking off the main roads.

Thousands choose the Lake District, land of Wordsworth and Ruskin, walking throughout the day over mountain, through deep, tree-lined valleys, or by the banks of cloistered lakes, and finding a night's shelter in one of the eleven Youth Hostels dotted from ten to twelve miles apart in this area.

Each of these hostels has its warden and helpers. Hikers pay one shilling a night for a bed. Meals are equally cheap, one shilling and threepence for breakfast or supper, and sixpence for a snack of sandwiches for lunch. Thus, for under five shillings —a dollar—a day, young men and women workers enjoy one of the grandest of holidays.

The total number of young folks hiking the Lake District is hard to come by, but the warden of the hostel at Coniston, about a mile out of the village on the foothills of the mountain known as Coniston Old Man, 2,633 feet high, estimated that nearly 5,000 young men and women had visited the hostel from early April to the end of May this year, for a night or a week end. This hostel can "sleep" 46 each night.

Although well out of the village this hostel is lit with electric light from a dynamo worked by water power from the tumbling Church Beck —fast-flowing stream—which scrambles down the mountain on its way to Lake Coniston. Much of the washing of the youthful hikers is done in the Beck, and while it is not deep enough for complete bathing, feet become refreshed in its cooling waters. Even small articles of clothing are "laundered" in the Beck, and dried in the sunlight. Hikers travel light; the pack will only hold bare essentials in a change of clothing.

In the daytime one rarely meets the hikers. Toward evening, however, one sees them heading down the mountain paths toward the hostel like a flock of birds homeward bound at eventide. After supper they sit and chat, or join a sing-song, or listen to the radio. Mostly it is chatting; exchanging experiences and impressions of the day's hike; voicing opinions on affairs in the outside world of politics, religion, but mostly on books.

In this corner of Lakeland it is Wordsworth and Ruskin that are most discussed. The latter particularly, as the majority of the hikers, I found, were keen about social and economic problems and would discuss far into the night the growing need of applying art, in all its forms, to everyday life. Thus Ruskin, 50 years afterwards, has found an answering echo of his ideals in this British Youth Hostel only two miles as the crow flies from his old home, Brantwood, on the far side of the lake, where he lived and worked for more than 30 years.

"There is no wealth but life," quoted one youth, bringing to mind a gem of Ruskin. "This is the quotation I love," chimed in a young woman: "'To watch the corn grow and the blossom set; to draw breath over the plough-share and the spade; to read, to think, to love, to pray—these are the things that make men happy.'"

The discussion ends with a resolve to visit Brantwood in the morning. It contains a fine gallery of paintings and drawings, besides many art treasures collected by Ruskin which are displayed in his dining room, study, and studio. There is also a Ruskin Museum in the village.

By nightfall these hikers are over the neighboring fells to Dale Head, in the Duddon Valley, a well-equipped hostel, originally a farmhouse. The way has taken them by Tarn Hows, some of the grandest scenery in Lakeland—some say in England.

So, long strenuous days in sun, rain, and wind with evenings of laughter and comradeship in hostel common-rooms furnish happy thoughts to cheer the hours at bench or workshop when vacation days are pleasant memories.

To Change the Subject:

When I Can't, My Pelican Can ..... ***By R. H. M.***

At least it could—once. And did it make my face red! It happened in Milwaukee, but I am not blaming Milwaukee. That is a fine city and the very sight of it adds to my pride in America.

My embarrassment might have been caused any place. It came from the shocking action of my fountain pen, which ran dry in Milwaukee.

It is a good pen. Ordinarily, too, it is very reliable and courteous. One of its outstanding qualities is its large reservoir. Also, it can easily be refilled. Or could, at any rate. To refill it, one removed the cap, then loosened a little screw, constituting the north end of the pen, dipped the writing end into ink, tightened the screw again, and that was all.

I bought this faithful little helper in Bucharest at a very large bookstore, Cartea Romaneasca, situated near the Broadway and 42d Street of Rumania's Capital. In the vicinity were the Officers' Club with its colorful Café, the still more distinguished Capsa Tea Room, the National Theater, the University, the main newspaper offices, and, not far away, the Royal Palace. Gay crowds of elegantly dressed Bucharesteans surged through the near-by boulevards every afternoon, giving to the district a lilt and swing and Latin effervescence.

The bookstore was a delightful place. Upstairs one always found striking exhibitions of first-class modern art; downstairs French, German, English, Italian, and of course all the current Rumanian books, as well as a score or so magazines. Anything notable in the book world of the continent could be found in Cartea Romaneasca, while the Rumanian "best sellers" were displayed in striking ways. In addition, the store sold fountain pens.

Naturally, I often wandered about the establishment trying to get educated. On one such occasion I bought a fountain pen, of the Pelican brand. It has stuck to me ever since and, whenever lost or mislaid, has never failed to turn up. When rolling off a table, it never lands on its writing end. If it runs dry at an inopportune moment, I am usually able to go into a bank or hotel or Y. M. C. A. and fill it without delay.

But not in Milwaukee. It ran dry in my hotel room, and, though I congratulated myself on having a bottle of reserve ink, I couldn't get Pelican open. He had closed his mouth and was holding it as tight as a turtle. After trying for a long time with my own strong hands, I called in the porter, but he couldn't open Pelican! Neither could the clerk. Nor a stalwart sailor in the lobby. I was chagrined to see a mere Pelican defeat our Navy.

I tried to get a good hold on Pelican's screw by shutting the door on it, but in vain. I shut the window on it, also in vain. I wedged the intractable screw-end of the pen into an acute-angled V, cut in the back of a heavy oak chair, hoping thus to hold it, but Pelican won the Victory, not I.

So I had to give up, after which I went downtown to perform my tasks. I couldn't resist the temptation to stop at a drugstore that sold pens, but the kind, red-headed girl there said she'd have to send it to the shop and that would make it too late. So I went sadly on.

As I crossed a bridge I noticed two iron braces, meeting at the railing in a very sharp angle. I decided to make a last try and endeavored to wedge the pen's screw-end into that angle as in a vise. The situation seemed decidedly hopeful, but ended in disappointment. I had to work too fast. I didn't dare experiment long with that bridge V for fear the passers-by would think I was a saboteur, planting a bomb or "incendiary pencil." To monkey with a vital bridge in such a war center as Milwaukee might arouse suspicion, all the more since Pelican actually was made in Germany.

Not waiting for J. Edgar Hoover or any of his boys, I passed sadly on my way, when I saw a man repairing watches in the back of a jewelry store. He had tools in his hands and I decided to try one more last chance. I went in, told him my sorrowful tale and asked him if he didn't have some instrument to get Pelican's mouth open. He was a very kind man, and instead of arrogantly replying that he repaired gold watches, not old synthetic pens, he gently took Pelican in his delicate fingers and tried him out. He made me think of a safe opener getting the combination. I was expecting that he would then pick up one of his forceps, and I could hardly suppress a wish that he would use it on my obstreperous Pelican in a rigorous way. But, strange to say, he didn't need forceps—Pelican unscrewed as easily as the cap on a tube of toothpaste. He didn't show the slightest truculence. Apparently in that last furious tussle at the bridge I had loosened Pelican's grip without knowing it. I was too eager to avoid imaginary F. B. I. men to realize my achievement.

Having given an opened fountain pen to a watch repairer to open, I felt like a chump—or at least like a chump is supposed to feel. But that wasn't the worst. As the kind jeweler was screwing Pelican up again and showing me how to do it, that bird, which had been as dry as a bone in a desert, squirted ink on the jeweler's clean white hands and work table—perhaps over a lot of important little watch screws too. It looked as though I were a malevolent jokester, walking into stores and molesting kind clerks.

I've never read a book telling how to make apologies for vulgar Pelicans and didn't know how in such a predicament. As I withdrew, contritely and unobtrusively, I couldn't hear whether the clerks said "moron" or "board loose." I've never forgiven Pelican and never use him without feeling like blushing for that unspeakable blurp.

Netherlands Queen Honors 5 U. S. Naval Officers

White House conference hears her link national liberty to free press and radio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands conferred decorations upon five members of the United States Navy today, including Admiral Thomas C. Hart, retired, for distinguished service in the Southwestern Pacific campaign against the Japanese.

The ceremonies at the residence of the Netherlands Ambassador, A. Loudon, followed an appearance of the Queen as a guest at President Roosevelt's press conference at which time she said contributions of the press and radio to efforts of war leaders was of "immense value" in helping lead mankind "toward a brighter morrow."

Later the Queen was a guest at luncheon at the White House to which Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, was invited. Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, also was present.

Others Honored

The other naval officers decorated by the Queen were:

Rear Admiral William A. Glassford, American Chief of Staff of the combined fleets in the Western Pacific.

Commander T. H. Binford, Commander of Destroyer Division 58, which took part in the Battle of the Lombok Strait during the night of Feb. 19, 1942, against numerically superior Japanese forces.

Commander H. E. Eccles, Commander of the destroyer Edwards, which took part in that battle.

Lieut. Commander H. P. Smith, Commander of the destroyer Stewart, which also took part in the Lombok Strait battle.

Upon Admiral Hart, a former Commander in Chief of the United Nations Fleet in the Western Pacific, the Queen conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Oranje-Nassau with swords. In making the award, the Queen said:

"You, Admiral Hart, as Commander in Chief of the combined fleets, have shown great leadership and you have contributed largely to their collaboration.

"You have rendered great services in planning joint operations against the enemy, especially during the first part of the war in the Southwestern Pacific."

Upon Admiral Glassford the Queen conferred the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of Oranje-Nassau with swords.

Commander Binford received the Militaire Willemsorde fourth class. Commander Eccles and Commander Smith received the Bronze Cross with citations.

Queen Wilhelmina, a guest at President Roosevelt's press conference, said the contribution of press and radio to the efforts of the war leaders was of "immense value" in helping to lead mankind "toward a brighter morrow."

restored.

The Queen engaged in no question-and-answer exchange with reporters, but read a statement after Mr. Roosevelt had introduced members of his press conference to her in a group.

"The mission of the press and radio," she said, "is one of great responsibility—more so now than ever when the future of the world and civilization is in the balance. Its fulfillment is dependent upon freedom of speech and a free press, two conditions no dictator ever grants.

"In this country, like in all the parts of my country, both rights are constitutionally guaranteed and deeply engrained in the life of the nation. Where occupation has temporarily abolished them, defeat of the enemy will see them restored."

"At present, wherever freedom of speech and press continue to exist, the contribution which press and radio make to the effort of those upon whose shoulders has been placed the sacred duty to lead democracy to victory is of immense value, because they share the task of leading mankind toward a brighter morrow.

Freedom of Expression

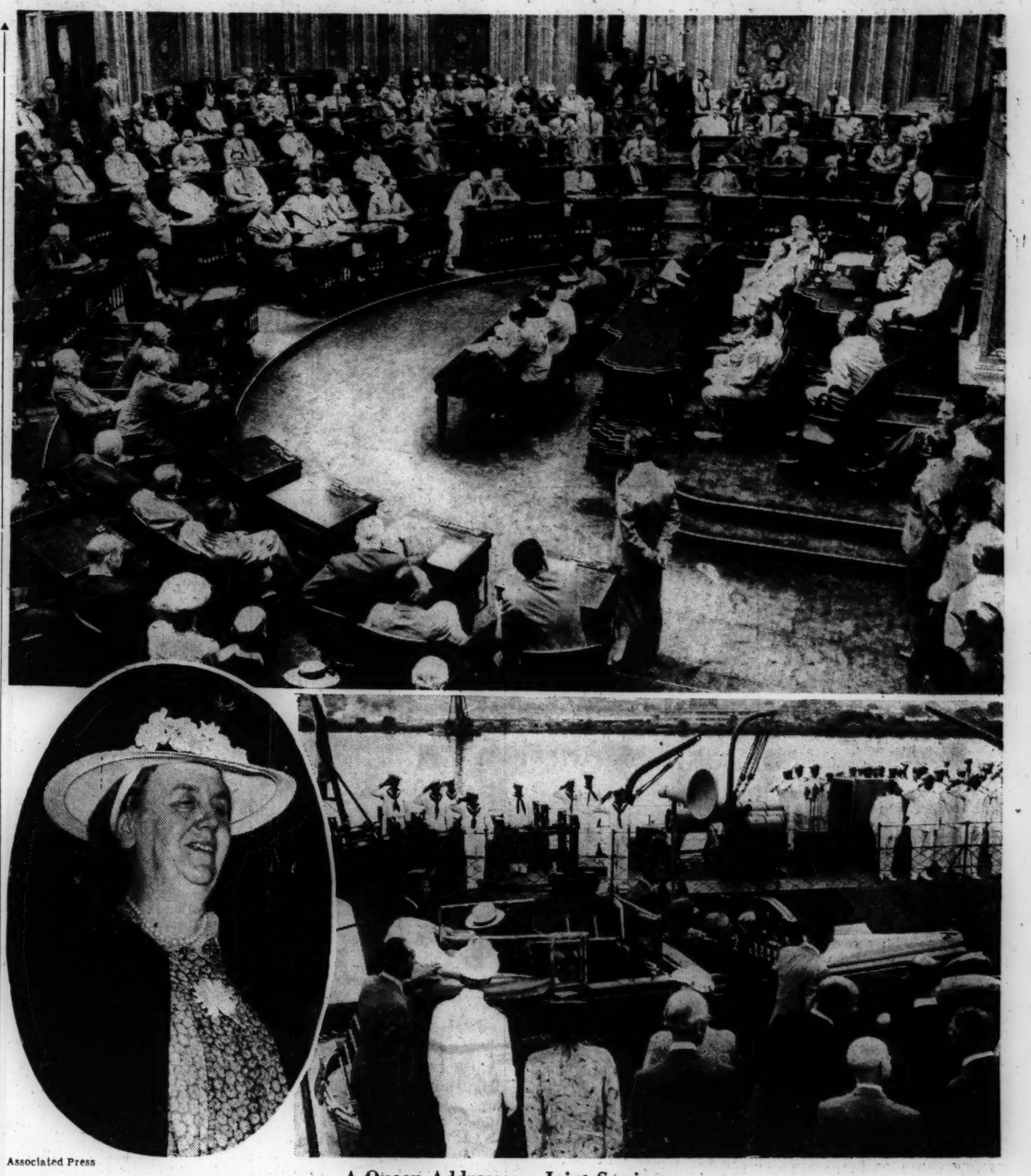
Mr. Roosevelt, also, had mentioned the fact that the Constitutions of both the Netherlands and the United States guaranteed freedom of expression and of the press, and that these rights are a fundamental part of government.

The President said that he thought all of us, Congress, the executive branch of the Government, and the press, had been happy for the past three days because of the presence of the Monarch of the Netherlands in Washington.

Not only are the United States and the Netherlands allies, Mr. Roosevelt said, but they hold most of their ideals in common.

The Queen and the President were standing behind two tall chairs, she on his right, as reporters filed in to the oval room which is the President's office. Queen Wilhelmina was wearing a black and white printed chiffon dress, with long sleeves and a double pearl pin at the neck. She was hatless and wore a pair of confortable-looking white shoes.

After reading her statement, the Queen and Mr. Roosevelt sat down and the President shifted into the routine of an ordinary press conference, passing along information and answering questions.



Associated Press

A Queen Addresses a Joint Session

Upper—From the rostrum in the Senate Chamber Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands on August 6 addressed a joint session of the United States House and Senate. Surrounded by many Congressional leaders, she declared that "no surrender" still is the motto of her people. Lower left—Queen Wilhelmina. Lower right—Queen Wilhelmina receives a sub-chaser from the United States. In President Roosevelt's car, Queen Wilhelmina and the Chief Executive witness ceremonies at Washington Navy Yard, at which the United States turned over to the Netherlands a fast sub-chaser named in the Queen's honor. Dutch seamen on the stern of the vessel have already raised their ensign (left).

WPB Backs Building 500 Cargo Planes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Chairman Donald M. Nelson said today the War Production Board had approved construction by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, of 500 huge "Mars"-type flying boats, with an initial order for 100 to be placed by the Navy shortly.

The other 400 seventy-ton cargo carrying planes will be built, Mr. Nelson said, if the initial program is accomplished successfully in Mr. Kaiser's Pacific Coast shipbuilding plants.

"This is all contingent upon the construction not interfering with our combat plane program," Mr. Nelson added.

Asked whether WPB believed it could be done without hampering war plane production he replied: "I have hopes—at least we can try."

Mr. Nelson said Mr. Kaiser, now in Washington, would go to the coast and then "come back and tell us what materials and facilities he needs, when he can get started, and where he will build them."

Other WPB officials said they believed Mr. Kaiser planned to construct the big sky freighters at Richmond, Calif., on San Francisco Bay.

Mr. Nelson said no other builder would participate in the program under present plans.

An associate of Mr. Nelson, asking to remain anonymous, said a letter of intent would be issued the Oregon and California shipbuilder next week, signed either by the Navy or by Mr. Nelson for the Navy.

Mr. Kaiser, when informed that Mr. Nelson had made public WPB approval, said he had not yet been informed himself.

He said he anticipated no difficulties in getting materials for the 500 flying boats because it was "such a small number of planes." He said he viewed the action as "the beginning of a great cargo plane program."

He told questioners that the plane construction would not interfere with construction of emergency merchant ships. "I've never been known to stop anything," he remarked. "I want to keep building."

"We began with only 30 ships for Britain a year ago last January. We have delivered more than a hundred 10,000-tonners already with only two cities working, and we have a backlog of several hundred."

Mr. Kaiser said he planned to confer with Glenn L. Martin, designer and builder of the first "Mars" flying boat, to work out engineering plans before he could state where the planes could be built and when construction could begin.

An informed WPB official, declining to be quoted by name, said Mr. Kaiser needed to construct only one building before beginning operations, and "he (Kaiser) has excellent ideas about building it mainly from scrap and other comparatively plentiful materials."

Concrete Subs?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, added concrete submarines to the list of innovations in cargo-carriers which he thought might meet the problem of ship losses to enemy submarines.

He said he was convinced of the feasibility of the concrete cargo submarine after his military affairs subcommittee heard a Washington engineer, identified only as a Mr. Murray, propose the building of a pilot plant to produce the first model.

Chairman Lee meanwhile said he was greatly interested in the possibilities of building cargo-carrying steel submarines, as designed by the inventor, Simon Lake, and hoped to hear Mr. Lake again with Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Truman Proposes Paring of WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee has proposed that Donald M. Nelson exercise his authority as Chairman of the War Production Board to "cut off a few heads and make that board work more efficiently."

His remark was made during a hearing on the shortage of steel and the system of allocations for ships and other war purposes.

"I think if Mr. Nelson would take the bull by the horns and cut off a few heads, everything would be all right," Senator Truman said.

"I don't want to go into details or name any names. I just want to get the job done."

Reese Taylor, chief of the WPB's Iron and Steel Division, had agreed with Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of Virginia, that the collection and distribution of scrap iron for steel making should be centralized in one agency. At present, the Bureau of Industrial Conservation has charge of the collection, the Office of Price Administration sets the price and the WPB is in charge of allocating the scrap to steel mills.

Mr. Taylor also expressed the belief that "some quota system" for the allotment of priorities to various agencies and categories of war production "must be worked out."

The inquiry into the steel situation was prompted largely by the Maritime Commission's cancellation of a contract which Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, had for the manufacture of 200 Liberty Ships. The Commission said steel was not available for the facilities.

Mr. Taylor said he wrote to Mr. Higgins on Aug. 1, asking for more information on the "black market" where, Mr. Higgins said, steel was available, but had not yet received a reply.

Under questioning, Mr. Taylor said there were "a lot of reasons" why Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, should be given materials for the mass production of giant cargo flying boats in his shipyards, "but this also is a strategic question." he explained that it was a question whether materials to build a plant for manufacture of the planes "can properly be spared at this time."

Mr. Taylor said anything the size of the Higgins proposal would be passed on by the WPB as a whole to determine the allocation of steel for plant facilities. It was then that Senator Truman suggested the cutting off of a few heads.

"We had hoped with the creation of a centralized agency, the administration would be improved," he said, "If you haven't got administration that knows where it is going and how to get there, you won't get anywhere."

He added that he thought Mr. Nelson himself was a good administrator.

Tom Smith of Seattle, Wash., Vice-President of the Pacific American Steel Iron Corporation, told the committee that "almost unlimited raw materials for the manufacture of steel existed in the Pacific Northwest and needed only development. He said pig iron could be produced more cheaply there than elsewhere and suggested that perhaps for that reason the big steel manufacturers were reluctant to see the resources developed.

Meanwhile, Mr. Smith said, the railroads of the country in many instances were being denied priorities for maintenance material, with a transportation breakdown threatened unless something was done about it.

Cargo Planes An Actuality, Nation Told

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gigantic cargo planes, capable of mass transport of troops across the Atlantic out of reach of lurking submarines, are not a vision of the future—they are an actuality, in quantity production.

And even greater ships, with a capacity of 400 soldiers, able to span the Atlantic in 10 to 12 hours, have passed the speculative stage to the point where the industry could begin their construction.

Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Board of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, the company's founder and present adviser, made these statements last night as they told the Nation in separate radio talks, that the industry is prepared to tackle the heavy transport problem.

"The problem calls for big planes that can carry large loads over great distances at high speeds," said Mr. Girdler in San Diego in a radiocast address (March of Time). "Such planes are being built. Douglas and Curtiss are building excellent sky freighters. We, at consolidated are building such airplanes on a production line."

He mentioned Consolidated's giant four-motor ships—the 33-ton flying boat, the Coronado, and the B-24 Liberator. These ships, he declared, have been in armed service for many months, and in addition to fighting are carrying cargo to all parts of the world.

"Consolidated's Coronado . . . has a hull bigger than a Pullman car," he said. "It can remain at sea for days. It has a range of more than 5,000 miles . . . and we have over 3,000 men developing superplanes for the Army and Navy. If shipbuilders can build planes in quantity we will help them do so."

Referring to the 400-passenger craft, Major Fleet, in a broadcast here (CBS) said aircraft engineers "have planned this greater airplane to the point where our industry could begin its production."

"As bombers," he asserted, "they could make non-stop trips to Europe and return. As sky freighters they could take heavy loads of supplies and arms to overseas troops and carry goods to our Allies where sea traffic is too hazardous."

Liberator bombers, now in mass production, "could carry 350,000 men overseas in a month."

"And special Liberator fuselages could almost treble that," he concluded.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, August 7, 1942

Mrs. Alfred Wallenstein Makes Needlepoint Rugs of Her Own Design for Her Home

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This bag is full of butterflies," mysteriously confided the charming, honey-haired Mrs. Alfred Wallenstein, wife of the Musical Director of WOR, as she joined us for luncheon and deposited a voluminous brown paper bag on the chair beside her. "This comes from carrying home your parcels," and she gave the bag an approving glance.

Aware of the startled amusement on our faces, she hurried on, "Honestly, they're butterflies—on my latest Sally Victor hat." And she flashed us an impish smile, pleased with her little joke. "I didn't like the flowers on it, so I took it back and—well, could anything be prettier than these?" With one of her quick movements she dived into the bag and whisked out a soft little white silk soutache braid snood, hand-sewn in a kind of Battenberg pattern, on which poised three exquisitely feathered butterflies, gay as all outdoors. As she held it up, a critical scrutiny in her laughing gray eyes, you could easily picture its charm on her pretty bright hair.

Hats, however, are but one of Mrs. Wallenstein's enthusiasms. She fairly sparkles with them, and most of them are wholeheartedly bound up in "Wally," as she calls her famous conductor husband, whose music pours into American homes over the radio at least three programs a week.

Romance Bound Up In Music

Music, of course, is their great bond. As a matter of fact, their romance began at the Chicago Conservatory of Music, where he was teaching and she was studying. It wasn't long before they eloped, and Mrs. Wallenstein could play accompaniments to her heart's content, while he fiddled away on his famous cello, which he began to study at the age of eight. Alfred, it seems, at this critical stage in his career, had his heart set on owning a bicycle. His father could not find one with a coaster brake on it, so he accepted a new cello instead, which only goes to show by what insignificant incidents careers are often forged.

Before he was 10, Alfred Wallenstein was definitely slated for a musical career, playing in his school orchestra, in hotels, restaurants, and for the silent movies in California, where his family had moved from Chicago when he was a small boy. His success was so great that the Orpheum Circuit billed him as "The Wonder Boy Cellist," and he was booked on countrywide bills with Will Rogers, the Vernon Castles, Emma Calvé, and many other famous vaudevillians. One of his great pleasures in his tour of South America with Anna Pavlova, who engaged him for this trip, was to play the accompaniment to her unforgettable dance, "The Dying Swan," which he did countless times.

Coming to New York, he played first cello in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under Toscanini, remaining until the Maestro's resignation in 1935, when he went to Station WOR as musical director and conductor of "Sinfonietta," "Symphonic Strings," and various other programs, in addition to one for National Broadcasting Company.

Old Farmhouse Is Home

This talented couple, whose music has taken them all over the world, live—when they can manage to steal away from rehearsals and performances—in a 200-year-old farmhouse near Holmdel, New Jersey, said to be one of the oldest houses in Monmouth County. This house belongs to the then-we-thought-we'd-add - another - room era in architecture, when the farmer expanded as he prospered. Mr. and Mrs. Wallenstein have added their bit, too — an extra living room and some modern plumbing. Otherwise they have kept the old house much as it was.

They've had fun collecting furniture suitable for it, too, because Mrs. Wallenstein likes antiques, and Mr. Wallenstein thinks they're lovely to look at, but is so completely contemporary in his outlook that he wants them safe to sit on and to use. Things have to work properly to suit "Wally."

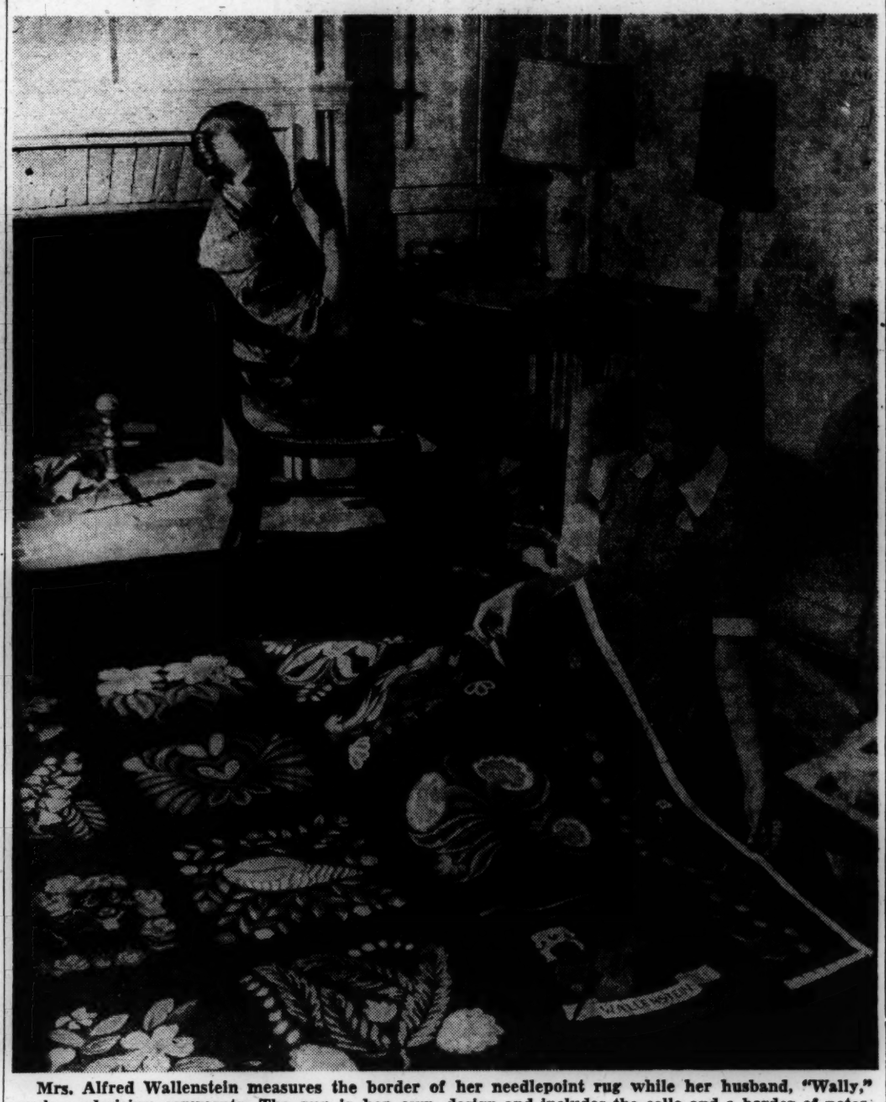
When they found a majestic old grandfather's clock whose works were the joy of the antiquarian, Mr. Wallenstein had them all carefully removed and electric works put in instead. Now he can plug it into the wall and be sure of the time, still enjoying the quaintness of the old clock. Functional and artistic traits go hand in hand with him. Every clock in the house runs by electricity; but then that may be the result of having to be punctual for radio appointments.

Rugs Done In Needlepoint

Mrs. Wallenstein has contributed a particularly happy touch to the house in a number of needlepoint rugs which she has both designed and made. The living room is graced by the largest of these. It has 16 squares of needlepoint in various designs, and for a border, a theme from Mozart's "Magic Flute." Beethoven's Variations on this theme was the principal selection Mr. Wallenstein played when she toured with him as his accompanist, so they've always loved it.

The rug is made in squares and then put together, so it has never been awkward to sew. And it's been lots of fun, because guests have all taken their turn at stitching—even the men. "I believe," said Mrs. Wallenstein, "that people would find great pleasure in doing needlework in personal designs, such as this if they tried it, rather than in the usual cut-and-dried patterns. I have used our initials intertwined in one square, a cello makes the design of another, and I've embroidered 'Wallenstein' on a ribbon in a third. The background of the rug is taupe, and the border a soft brick red. When it came to putting the notes in the border, I made the sharps red and the flats blue—someway they always seemed those colors to me. But the principal theme of the rug is flowers, copied from an old Colonial Vermont rug, whose maker sought her inspiration in botanical prints of long ago."

The Wallenstein living room has heard much fine music, and Alfred Wallenstein, armed with facts and figures, has proved that the American public wants good music and new music. During the past seven years he has introduced over 1,000 works never before presented in this country.



Mrs. Alfred Wallenstein measures the border of her needlepoint rug while her husband, "Wally," makes admiring comments. The rug is her own design and includes the cello and a border of notes, symbolic of music, the primary interest of their household.

Cool Beverages—Easy to Prepare And Ideal for Entertaining

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As summer begins to wane, our enthusiasm for easy entertaining still runs as high as it did on the first day of June. With stay-at-home vacations the rule, unexpected guests seem to pop in at all hours. That's when cold beverages, with a flare for flavor, are the mainstay of a relaxed hostess. A tray of gaily-hued fruit drinks or tall glasses of milk beverages and a plate of biscuits or cookies are welcome refreshments.

If you're being really wary about sugar, you'll be using a simple sugar sirup to sweeten tart drinks. You stir hardly at all, and the sirup can be kept on hand in the refrigerator, all chilled and ready to use. Mix equal parts of sugar and water, boil together for about 10 minutes and store in a covered jar. Or use corn sirup or honey instead of sugar in any form. Honey gives fruit drinks a new taste twist that's pleasing. Molasses is good in some beverages, and a molasses milk drink is grand for the youngsters. And don't forget soda "quickies" made with ice cream from the corner drug store and your favorite kind of soda water.

Grape Juice Whip

1 scoop vanilla ice cream
¾ cup grape juice

Whip together with a rotary beater or on the electric mixer until the ice cream is thoroughly dissolved. Serve in tall glasses, topped with a teaspoon of ice cream.

Spiced Hawaiian Cooler

2 cups unsweetened pineapple juice
2 cups grape juice
1½ teaspoon whole cloves
3 nutmegs or about 2 teaspoons ground nutmeg
2 sticks of cinnamon, each about 2 inches long
Rind of one-half an orange

Break nutmegs into pieces with a hammer. Cut white inner skin from orange rind. Combine ingredients and cook slowly about 10 minutes. Strain. Chill. Serve cold with extra ice. Serves six.

Party Ade

(made with honey)

1 quart currants
1 pint water
1 cup honey
1 small stick cinnamon
5 oranges
3 lemons

Wash currants, place in kettle and cover with water. Reserve ¼ cup currants for garnish. Simmer gently for 10 minutes. Strain. (If a clear juice is desired, do not press the pulp.) Combine the pint of water, honey and cinnamon and boil 5 minutes. Remove the spice stick, and combine the orange and lemon juice and currant juice with the spiced sirup. Dilute to taste. Fresh pineapple or cranberry juice may be used instead of the currant juice. Chill and serve in tall glasses garnished with a fresh mint sprig.

Honey Lemonade

½ cup honey
2 lemons
4 cups water

Mix honey with lemon juice. Stir well. Add water and mix. Serve with ice. Serves four.

Maple Fizz

¼ cup maple sirup
1 quart milk
Ginger ale

Add maple sirup to milk and mix thoroughly. Pour into tall glasses and fill with ginger ale. Serves six.

Fruit Eggnog

1 egg yolk, beaten
1 tablespoon sugar or honey
Dash of salt
¾ cup pineapple or orange juice

Combine egg yolk with sugar and salt; add fruit juice. Serve cold in tall glasses. Garnish glasses with half a slice of orange or with a spear of pineapple.

Apricot Cooler

1 can apricot nectar
2 cups unsweetened grapefruit juice
Mint leaves
Fresh red raspberries

Combine apricot nectar and grapefruit juice. Pour over crushed ice in tall glasses. Garnish with mint leaves and raspberries.

Raspberry Crush

2 cups corn sirup
2½ cups boiling water
1 cup red raspberries
1 bunch mint
2 cups lime juice

Combine water and corn sirup. Chill. Add berries, crushed with mint and lime juice. (Dilute with additional water if desired.) Chill in refrigerator 3 or 4 hours. Strain and pour over cracked ice in small glasses. Garnish with mint leaves. Makes 12 small glasses.

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Young English Woman Recalls Escape from Nazi Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Miss Diana Hewitt, trim young English hat-designer, who was bundled off to a German concentration camp, who kept her pluck through weeks of misery and mud, and who finally escaped disguised under several greatcoats, shook her head.

"The newspapers have said that Americans, perhaps those brought here on the Drottningholm, had been lodged recently at the Besancon camp," Miss Hewitt observed. "If it's true, I hope that some civilization has been introduced into that spot since we were there."

"We" referred to those 5,000-odd women with British passports caught in Occupied France by the swift Nazi advance—women whom the German military herded into third-class railway carriages on a rainy Dec. 5, 1940, many with only the clothes on their backs. Twenty foodless hours later they arrived at "Stalag 142," German camp at Besancon, were marched into barracks bereft of even straw for bedding and kept on a near-starvation diet until this girl and a companion ended it by escape.

A Startling Commentary

Miss Hewitt, now looking for millinery work in America, told the story at her apartment in New York with its food-fragrant restaurants, its faucets with hot and cold water, its friendliness and civilization. Her story, a startling commentary on what the Nazis were willing to attempt against the one people then thwarting their march to conquest, described a nightmare experience from which some prison inmates would find it difficult to awake.

"We were rounded up and escorted to the Paris station on orders which, we learned later, came direct from Berlin," Miss Hewitt began. "There was no warning, little time to pack. Many had not even their purses with them.

"At Besancon, within the German military zone, we were marched into barracks which had been vacated three days before by British and French Army prisoners. They were completely empty —no furniture, no planks, no straw, and there were still pools of water on some of the concrete floors. It was a battle not to be utterly disconsolate; it was a relief to think of escape.

"A few French soldiers, left for manual labor, helped us find straw for bedding, did their best to clean up the filth for us, and cheered us immensely. We tried to organize ourselves into work committees, but with the feeble rations and the cold it was most difficult, with 30 persons often reduced to living, sleeping, and trying to be agreeable in one room."

Such was Besancon at a time when German civilian prisoners were being treated in civilized fashion by the British on the Isle of Man. It took investigation, eventually, by the International Red Cross and pressure by hundreds of interested parties to bring even slight improvement.

Escape Their One Aim

"Food? We stood in line for hours daily for rations," Miss Hewitt continued. "We had ersatz coffee for breakfast. For lunch, boiled potatoes, which had been frozen black. For supper, a spoonful of grease or ersatz jam, and a loaf of bread apiece each week. No wonder we talked of breaking out of there."

"We" this time meant she and a red-headed companion who continually plotted escape. They considered accepting a Nazi soldier's invitation to dine and then hitting him over the head. They were on the verge of hiding in refuse bags when they discovered the Nazi guards had the practice of prodding each bag with a bayonet. They plotted to go over the wall some dark night when the sentries weren't looking.

Weeks passed; Christmas came and went, a drab affair, and then—

"One day we learned that a number of elderly and ill women were to be released. We decided this was our chance. We must get across the line into Unoccupied France. If we could only mingle, somehow, with those being liberated."

This meant camouflage of the first order. The two girls bundled themselves into as much extra clothing as they could lay their hands on. They pulled disreputable old hats down over their ears, tucking their hair deep in their bonnets. It would have been humorous in other circumstances, a hat-designer in such a chapeau.

"Also we left off our lipstick," Miss Hewitt said. "You see, we had used up nearly all our paint and powder keeping our faces made up, because we knew the Nazis resented any escape from drabness."

Successful Start

Somehow, by careful planning, by shrewd maneuver, they managed to join the group of elderly women en route to the railroad station.

"Were we scared? Not so much then as later," she continued. "We shuffled safely into the station and there met our first obstacle. Papers were being checked and rechecked by the German officers. We had visions of being thrust into solitary confinement, without food, in the old, disused fortress atop a neighboring hill.

"As we milled about, however, a French soldier retained at the barracks recognized us. When he saw our design, he became poise personified. Carefully he motioned to follow him. We tagged along, moving away while the Nazi guards concentrated on their papers and queue of women. Breathless, we left the vicinity. Unseen we followed our leader into the by-ways to a village house which must have been part of a French 'underground.'

"There, after delays, we were told to board a certain motorbus and get off at a country stop miles away and close to the border of unoccupied France. So far, all was successful.

A Real Scare

"Then came a real scare. When the bus rolled along and we had hailed it, we found it was well-nigh full of Nazi soldiers. There was nothing to do, however, but get on. You can imagine us riding tight-packed against enemy soldiers with 6,000 francs sewn inside our coats.

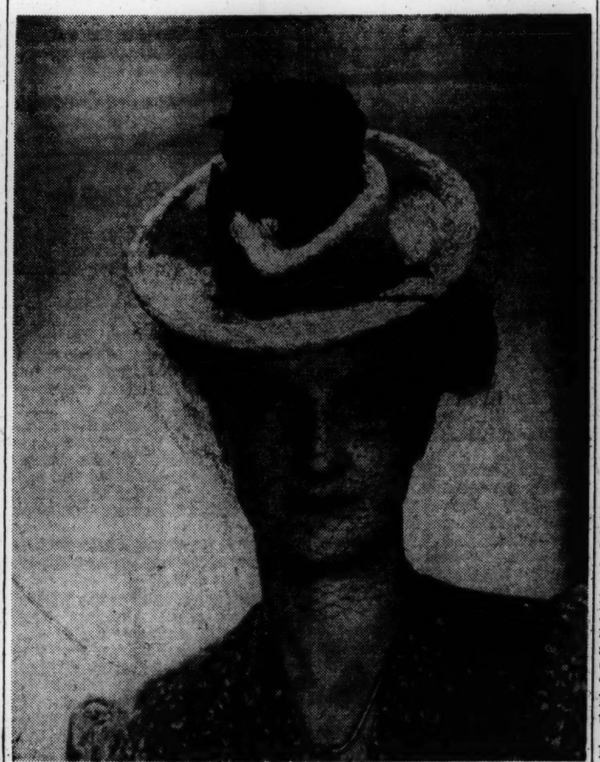
"How we managed to alight at the right stop I cannot tell you nor what happened next, for fear of revealing a system which may still be in use; but we eventually found ourselves following the commands of two country boys. They led us by hill and dale across roads and streams—and this was February with sleety snow and mud on the ground—until we were at the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied territory.

"The journey was a constant danger, as Nazi patrols were everywhere. But finally, when no troops were in sight, we made a quick run for it through the slush, and the border to freedom had been crossed.

"There's little more to relate. I went on to Marseilles to get visas for America, land of many friends. Local well-wishers took good care of me until I was able to leave for Lisbon, and finally, this wonderful country."

A pause, and then by way of prologue:

"I hope and pray conditions are better at Nazi camps today; that civilians are treated at least as well as military prisoners. What a pity that a nation could permit men like Himmler and Heydrich to drag civilization so deeply in the dust."



Nicholas Muray and The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Diana Hewitt, young English hat designer who escaped from a Nazi concentration camp in France.

Cooper Wins in Tennessee

By the Associated Press

Nashville, Tenn.

For the second time since the Civil War, Tennessee Democrats have nominated a Governor for a third two-year term, bestowing the honor upon Prentice Cooper, the State's bachelor Chief Executive.

Nominated along with Governor Cooper were incumbents Tom Stewart for the United States Senate and Leon Jourolmon for State Public Utilities Commissioner. The Democratic nomination in statewide races is tantamount to election.

Senator Stewart received the nod for his first full six-year term in the Senate only after an active race against Edward Ward Carmack, Murfreesboro attorney and former newspaper publisher. Governor Cooper won by a wider margin over former Representative J. Ridley Mitchell, also of Murfreesboro.

The unofficial count from 1,934 of approximately 2,300 precincts gave: for Governor—Cooper 156,131, Mitchell 111,131. For Senator—Stewart 123,709, Carmack 104,674.

Mr. Carmack, who had no organized support, carried 6 of the State's 10 districts in unofficial but nearly complete returns compiled by the Associated Press. A 33,000-vote majority given Senator Steward in Shelby (Memphis) County by the E. H. Crump political organization wiped out a substantial lead piled up by Mr. Carmack in Middle West Tennessee outside Shelby.

The issue in the gubernatorial race revolved around Mr. Crump, National Democratic Committeeman and long a factor in Tennessee politics. Mr. Mitchell charged Governor Cooper with being a "mere puppet" of the Memphis leader, whom he labeled "dictator" of Tennessee.

In the Congressional races, 7 Democrats — including 5 incumbents—and two incumbent Republicans were renominated without opposition.

Golf Dropped for Arms Jobs By Akron Junior Leaguers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

Akron's socially active young women are suddenly deciding it is smart to discard their golf sticks and take up arms on the production lines of the city's war factories.

Replies recently given to civilian defense workers who were making a survey of Akron women in a search for 20,000 more female workers, indicate that there will shortly be a general exodus of Junior Leaguers from the fairway to the factory.

Miss Cynthia Camp, President of the Junior League of Akron, says that members of her organization are seriously considering taking the plunge into factory work and that several of their number have already led the way by taking jobs at the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation. "The girls are convinced there is a real need for them, and for that reason are taking jobs," Miss Camp said.

One of those already at work in the aircraft factory is Miss Betty Brunner, daughter of a B. F. Goodrich Company official, who is an inspector at the rival plant to the one in which her father is employed.

More Jobs Than Women

Miss Frederica Manton, another Junior Leaguer daughter of one of Akron's oldest families, is also acquiring deftness in the use of aircraft tools, while helping turn out bombers at the Goodyear plant.

Significantly, the local war industries' plea for labor, is doing away with the philosophy of many Junior Leaguers that since they do not need the money, they should not take jobs away from girls who do. There are now more jobs in Akron plants for women than there are women to fill them, and an urgent plea for more women to train in factory schools was broadcast last week.

Up until now, most Junior Leaguers have been doing their war duty as nurses' aides at the hospitals, Red Cross volunteers and civilian defense workers.

The present crop of Junior League war workers are but following in the footsteps of some of their own charter members, they find. Junior Leaguers did similar work in World War I.

Incident in 1918

At a party in the summer of 1918, a B. F. Goodrich official suggested that the girls "come out to the factory if you really want to do war work." They took him at his word and were hired the following day.

Working on a piece-work basis, at that time, women in the plant were speeding the masks through at the rate of 6,000 a day but the Army was accepting only 1 per cent of them. The factory wanted college girls who didn't need the money to "speed them up," to work as inspectors.

Although the other women in the plant were hostile at first, all was soon running smoothly and after two weeks the Army was taking 5,000 of the masks a day.

Riding back and forth to work in their family limousines, the girls of World War I did their jobs willingly and well until Armistice day, when they were all released.

Direct Student 'Grant' Plan To Keep Colleges Full

By the Associated Press

Washington

Education sources disclosed today a special committee of the War Manpower Commission is considering a proposal for wartime "democratization" of American colleges through direct money grants to students, as a means of assuring an adequate supply of Army and Navy officer material and other trained personnel for the general war program.

An educator, who preferred not to be quoted directly, predicted that unless the Government subsidized higher education the number of students in colleges and universities might drop as much as 30 per cent during the next school term.

Student subsidy is only one of several proposals being weighed by the special manpower committee, he said, and it is understood there is considerable difference of opinion among educators as to the proper solution of the college problem.

A subsidy program would require Congressional approval, with appropriation of several millions of dollars. Hence there appeared some doubt in education quarters that, with the program still in the formative stage and Congress in informal recess, any action could be had before opening of the Autumn terms in September.

Supporters of the "democratization" idea contend it should establish the same opportunities for all youths of equal ability to equip themselves for Army and Navy officer status, or for technical or professional service.

A subsidy program might embrace women students as well as men, in the scientific and professional fields.

During World War I the Government set up the Students Army Training Corps and the Students Navy Training Corps, which in three months of 1918 prior to the armistice enrolled around 185,000 college men. The youths, joining up voluntarily, were put into service uniforms and given service pay. They drilled on the campuses and were required to study history and war aims.

Many educators were understood to oppose patterning the World War II program after the 1918 S. A. T. C. and S. N. T. C.

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University, is Chairman of the Manpower Committee formulating the co-ordinated plan. Other members are James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hersney, Director of the Selective Service System; G. H. Dorr, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; Arthur S. Flemming, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board.

Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, said the group "will shortly make its recommendations to the War Manpower Commission with respect to the policy and action necessary to bring about the fullest possible use of the institutions of higher learning in the war program."

The program would affect 1,800 colleges and universities, which last year had more than 1,000,000 students enrolled, of whom about 600,000 were men.

Pancakes in Your Lap—It's War

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Don't mind those pancakes in your lap, boys, just blame it on the war.

The National Restaurant Association reported today that employment demands of the war industries have resulted in a record turnover of personnel in eating places, and good waitresses are getting harder to find every day.

Association officers who would not be quoted by name complained that restaurant owners hardly teach their girls how to set the knives and forks before they leave to set caps on explosive shells.

Restaurants in cities with defense industries are particularly hard hit. In Detroit, the association estimated, there is a shortage of 5,000 waitresses. Akron and Dayton, Ohio, likewise have acute situations.

Higher wages are the chief lure, although often the defense industry usually can offer girls better working hours.

To meet the employment problem, some restaurants are closing one day a week, with Monday the popular day. This reduces the need for waitresses by one-seventh.

Beset by food shortages, rationing and personnel problems, the harried restaurant owner has one solace. If he's located in a city—and not along a country road—he's doing a rush business. Restaurant sales are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year, the association reported.

New Cream Deodorant *safely* Checks Perspiration

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Prevents odor.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Awarded Approval Seal American Institute of Laundering — harmless to fabrics.

ARRID
39¢ Buy a jar today at any store selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Appropriates $205,514,657,286 to Meet War Costs

Business and Industry

Tax Measure Compromise Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Senate finance subcommittee has agreed unanimously to compromise House-approved provisions of the new revenue bill imposing tax restrictions on pension trusts which witnesses said would cause many businesses to pay inflationary cash bonuses.

Chairman Brown (D) of Michigan, said the subcommittee had agreed to modify a requirement that 70 per cent of a firm's employees must participate in a pension plan before the employer would be permitted to make a tax-free contribution to the trust's reserve fund.

Provisions Relaxed

The group voted, he said, to permit such contributions if, in effect, 56 per cent of employees were covered. It also relaxed a provision limiting the amount of immediate tax credit an employer could take to 5 per cent of his pay roll total.

The Treasury has complained that in some instances pension trusts have become depositories for "hidden dividends" by which officers and other favored employees could be paid large sums with the company escaping immediate taxes and the individual recipients spreading their tax payments over a period of years when their earnings would be in lower brackets.

On the other hand, businessmen asserted before the committee that they could not afford to maintain legitimate pension funds or profit-sharing plans for employees if they were not permtited to charge off, for tax purposes, the full amount they had to contribute to make the plan actuarily sound.

Cash Bonuses

Denial of this tax credit, several witnesses said, would force the companies to pay cash bonuses to their men and would result in demands for increased wages to make up the amount of prospective profit-sharing or pension returns that would be lost. Both results would be inflationary, these business leaders said.

Under the terms of the House bill, only an amount equal to 5 per cent of the total pay roll could be placed in a pension fund and subtracted from immediate taxable income. However, credits could be taken over the next five years for any additional amount paid in.

Senator Brown said the subcommittee had decided to retain the 5 per cent limitation, but to provide for exceptions where it could be proved that an additional amount must be paid in to keep the pension plan actuarily sound.

Lamb Crop for 1942 About Two Per Cent Below Record in '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the 1942 lamb crop totaled about 32,260,000 head, or about 2 per cent below the last year's record crop.

The reduction from last year was due, the department said, to a smaller crop in the western sheep states, where weather conditions were said to have been unfavorable at lambing time. The crop in the so-called native or eastern states was larger.

The crop in the western sheep states was estimated at 20,803,000 head, compared with 21,664,000 in 1941. The crop in the native lamb states was estimated at 11,457,000 head compared with 11,190,000 last year.

The department said the number of breeding ewes on Jan. 1 totaled 37,342,000 head, compared with 36,704,000 a year earlier.

Food Wholesalers Charged Illicitly Raising Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—A charge that many wholesalers are "illicitly advancing prices" in violation of Government regulations was made at the closing session of a meeting of the New York State Food Merchants Association by A. F. Guckenberger, executive secretary.

Offering to back up his charges with specific violations, Mr. Guckenberger said he had sent a letter to the regional offices of the Office of Price Administration asking that a sweeping investigation be made.

Mr. Guckenberger said a poll of the association's membership showed numerous instances where wholesalers were advancing prices to individual grocers "on the fallacious grounds that the higher price had been charged some customers" during March of this year, the base period of price control.

Advance Sales of Pullman Sections Discontinued

CHICAGO (AP)—Discontinuance of advance sales of Pullman sections in standard sleeping cars Aug. 15 to meet wartime railroad conditions was announced by E. P. Burke, Pullman Company passenger traffic manager.

Mr. Burke said, however, that conductors on the train will be authorized to sell a section for overnight occupancy where the upper berth is not needed. Until now, persons buying a lower berth and wishing more room could also purchase the upper berth.

Wartime troop transport problems prohibit this practice, Mr. Burke said.

Appointed

Pach Bros.

Ralph C. Stuart

Appointed as Manager of Manufacturing to supervise production at five plants of the Lamp Division of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Mr. Stuart formerly was Manager of Parts Manufacturing at the Bloomfield, N. J., plant.

U. S.-Brazilian Ties Seen Extending Far Into Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The military and economic ties now being established between the United States and Brazil are of such fundamental character that their effects should extend far into the post-war period, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Numerous technical missions have been sent from the United States to Brazil to aid in the prompt development of the output of important materials, including rubber and many materials, and to aid in the development of transportation facilities to carry them, the Board recalls. Planned projects have been backed up by loan after loan, earmarked for the purchase of machinery and equipment, it adds.

"The effects of the rapid economic development which is now occuring in Brazil will, to a large extent, be of a permanent character," the Board holds. "Cut off from usual European and Asiatic markets and sources of finished goods, Brazil, aided by the United States, is diversifying her agriculture and rapidly creating industries to supply many domestic needs. She should emerge from the war period with a better balanced economy, stronger industrially and less dependent upon foreign countries both as a buyer and supplier."

English Note Use Increase Largest Since December '41

LONDON (AP)—The increase of £9,168,000 in note circulation this week was the highest since the Christmas seasonal advances in December, 1941, the Bank of England weekly condition statement showed and placed the total at a new record high of £833,316,000.

Only a little more than a week ago, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood announced an increase of £50,000,000 to a total of £880,000,000 in Great Britain's fiduciary note issue, that is, notes backed by Government securities, rather than 100 per cent by gold.

The fiduciary issue increase, which permits the Bank of England to accommodate the demand for bank notes, is necessary from time to time because of wartime considerations such as higher earnings and savings by workers unaccustomed to depositing in banks.

Public deposits rose more than £14,000,000 and holdings of government securities were up £12,000,000. Reserve decreased about £9,000,000, private deposits more than £18,000,000 and other securities almost £7,000,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week stood at 25.4 per cent, compared with 29.6 per cent last week.

U. S. Spends Staggering Sum for War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A compilation of Congress' fiscal activity showed today that the staggering sum of $205,514,657,286 had been appropriated or authorized between June 1, 1940, to June 30, 1943, for expenditure to provide the nation's defense and war needs.

The figures, including a breakdown of both war-necessitated and "normal" appropriations voted this year, were prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and were placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee.

War Largest Item

Of the $139,770,114,641 appropriated during this session, Mr. Cannon pointed out that approximately $133,370,000,000 was earmarked for war purposes while approximately $6,400,000,000 was tagged for ordinary costs of Government.

Senator Glass, in his analysis of the figures, declared that Congress had reduced appropriations for the normal activities of Government by $1,667,005,150.89 below last year's figures, and made increases in that category of $579,872,154, leaving a net cut of $1,087,132,996.71.

In citing the three-year $205,514,657,286 total on the books for war expenditures, Mr. Cannon emphasized that the figure did not represent actual expenditures.

"Appropriations and authorizations," he said, "need to be made far in advance in order that programs of orders for material, weapons, naval vessels, merchant ships and all other war-effort requirements may be integrated with the recruitment and training of manpower, and the long-range planning and conduct of the war in the various theaters of action where that war may be fought."

He said that the expenditure burden had been heavy in the fiscal year of 1942, "will be heavier in the fiscal year 1943, and beyond that will be determined by the course of the war."

Budget Figures

The budget bureau's figures on actual expenditures for war purposes:

Fiscal year 1941—$6,301,000,000, fiscal year 1942—$25,954,000,000, fiscal year 1943 (estimated)—$67,000,000,000.

Simultaneously, Mr. Cannon reported that the total gross public debt on June 30, 1942, was $72,422,000,000, and estimated that it would reach $125,443,000,000 by that date next year.

Chief cuts in "normal" appropriations, as listed by Senator Glass, included: Executive office of the President—$34,743,760, emergency relief, WPA—$595,000,000, National Youth Administration—$83,767,000, Civilian Conservation Corps—$246,960,000, public roads—$50,300,000, Public Buildings Administration—$34,584,576, Department of Agriculture—$402,656,521, Department of Commerce—$7,639,316, Interior Department—$63,056,814, Tennessee Valley Authority—$60,700,000, Veterans Administration—$9,838,490, State Department—$4,554,840 and the Treasury Department—$31,606,595.

Department Store Sales Off 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales last week slumped in comparison with a year ago.

The Federal Reserve Board estimated that these sales in the week ended Aug. 1 were 6 per cent less than in the corresponding week in 1941. In the week ended July 25 they were 5 per cent higher than last year, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 1 they averaged 3 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By federal reserve districts, percentage declines last week compared with last year included: Boston 6, New York 13, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 9, Atlanta 2, Chicago 3, St. Louis 8, Kansas City 6, Dallas 7, and San Francisco 2 per cent.

However, in the Richmond district, sales were 1 per cent above a year ago.

Johnny Doughboy May Now Wear Parts Of Safety Glass Windows, Windshields

ST. LOUIS (AP)—It looks like Johnny Doughboy will wear a part of the safety glass windows and windshields you didn't get on that new car you can't buy.

Monsanto Chemical Company told of a new process whereby plastic, ordinarily used to prevent shattering in automobile glass, has been diverted to the coating of Army raincoats.

The plastic, a synthetic resin, will replace rubber, not only in raincoats, but in hospital sheeting, gas protective cloth, life preserver jackets, water bags, and other rubber molded articles.

For an army of 10,000,000 men, the company figured the rubber savings on raincoats alone would be 17,500,000 pounds.

Furthermore, as a waterproofing the plastic was said to surpass the performance of natural rubber. After it has been compounded according to a formula devised by a rubber plant in Massachusetts, it may be applied by the same machinery now used with rubber compounds.

As a waterproofing agent, the plastic is no overnight upstart. Scientists spent several years prior to the war's outbreak in experimentation, but the heavy demands of the safety glass industry made such materials relatively scarce. Cutting of the East Indian rubber supply and converting of the motor car industry set the stage.

Since with the plastic the use of a lighter raincoat fabric is feasible, Private Doughboy should be pleased. His pack will be two pounds lighter.

RFC Loans Sought to Aid Hard-Hit Resort Property

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill (HR 7476) authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans upon vacation resort properties threatened with foreclosure as a recuit of restrictions on the use of automobiles was introduced by Representative Knutson (R-Minn.).

Loans limited to 3 per cent interest and 75 per cent of the property's appraised valuation were proposed by Mr. Knutson. He suggested the loans expire two years after the period of the national emergency proclaimed by the President.

Canadian Industrial Activity Is Establishing New Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Canadian economic indices confirm earlier expectations that new industrial activity records would be established this year in all but a few lines of business, although the upward trend is now gradually flattening out, according to a survey of Canadian industries just released by Standard & Poor's.

Indicative of the trend is the fact that only 9 out of the total of 52 factors used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to illustrate the economic position of Canada averaged lower in the first five months of the current year than in the corresponding 1941 period. The physical volume of business—the most comprehensive single indicator—averaged 7 per cent better.

Manufacturing production showed a cumulative increase of 10 per cent over last year, which proves that the heavy expansion in those industries working on war contracts still outweighs the curtailment in the output of civilian goods brought about by raw materials and labor shortages.

Employment Rises

Directly related to this accelerated pace of manufacturing production is a steady expansion in industrial employment and climbing pay rolls. The level of general employment averaged 20 per cent higher than in the first five months of 1941, while employment in factories alone was 30 per cent greater. Indeed, employment in manufacturing has increased by more than 80 per cent since the beginning of the war.

The principal reason for this sustained business activity is, of course, the huge amount of war orders placed by the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply. The total of contracts awarded and commitments made for both Canadian and British account since the middle of 1939 is nearing the $5,000,000,000 mark. On a population basis, this would be equivalent to some $59,000,000,000 in the United States.

As indicated by the Dominion's staggering Fourth Wartime Budget, expenditures of this type will not only continue during the current fiscal year but are almost certain to exceed the record of the preceding 12 months. Moreover, United States purchases of munitions and raw materials are likely to assume larger proportions in months to come.

Notwithstanding these favorable factors in the Canadian business outlook, it is gradually becoming apparent that the Dominion is reaching a state of full employment. This does not rule out further increases in Canada's industrial wartime production, but scarcity of power, transportation, and labor are limiting factors in the overall picture. Civilian industries must expect more restrictions so that available materials and manpower may be saved for more urgent purposes.

Record Production

The clear inference to be drawn is that Canada will see new all-time production peaks established in 1942, and while there is every reason to believe that activity will hold around these record levels for the duration, it will become increasingly difficult to strain the manufacturing plant to any greater accomplishments.

Overshadowing all else in the Canadian outlook is the new Fourth Wartime Budget. The grand total of expenditures for the 12 months ending March 31, 1943, is placed at $3,900,000,000, or $341.50 per capita. This is equivalent to more than seven times total government expenditures in recent pre-war years, and will take about 60 per cent of the probable national income (income produced).

The budget makes allowance for the fact that the current estimate of $2,213,000,000 for direct war outlays and the $1,000,000,000 free bundle for Britain will probably have to be supplemented by additional appropriations before the year is out.

Canada proposes to pay 52 per cent of the total expenditures out of current income. To lift cash revenue from the $1,671,000,000 which existing taxes would have produced to the estimated total of $2,050,000,000, the following have been introduced: (1) a sharp increase in personal income taxes, with a portion refundable after the war (forced savings); (2) a boost in the excess profits tax rate from 75 per cent to 100 per cent, with provision for a postwar refund of 20 per cent, and (3) new and increased excise taxes.

Corporate Earnings Hit

Canadian corporations are expected to bear an estimated $270,000,000 in additional taxes this year as a result of the changes in the excess profits tax structure. The expected yield from corporation and excess profits taxes combined will be equivalent to more than 36 per cent of total cash revenues of the government. The corporate tax is 58 per cent greater than it would have been under the old tax law.

The adopted changes are based on the principle that increased taxes should affect excess profits rather than profits that have not increased substantially over pre-war levels. In effect, no corporation will be permitted to retain more than 70 per cent of its pre-war standard profits, though it will be given an opportunity to earn postwar credits. As a result, many corporations that have substantially increased their profits and dividends in recent years may be forced to reduce their current dividend rates.

Reflecting the record-breaking volume of war business, Canadian foreign trade still is soaring. In the first four months of this year, merchandise exports from the Dominion were running at an indicated annual rate of $2,000,000,000. Detailed figures beyond that date are no longer published, but indications are that May exports were close to the quarter billion mark—far in excess of any previous monthly total. (The 1941 average was $137,800,000, and the monthly average for the ten-year period 1931-40 was $65,480,000).

Including shipments of non-monetary gold, there was an export surplus of $180,000,000 in the first four months of 1942, compared with only $76,500,000 for the first four months of 1941.

The heavy trade deficit with the United States has continued. Canadian imports of war materials from the United States have increased from month to month, rising to over $1,100,000,000 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1942.

That Canadian dollar exchange resources shrank no more than $50,000,000 in the 1941-42 fiscal year was due to temporary improvement in the first quarter of this year, reflecting purchases by United States investors of Canadian securities (mostly Government bonds) and payments for munitions under the Hyde Park Agreement, part of which were non-recurring.

Official Canada is inclined to take a more cheerful view of the 1942-43 dollar exchange outlook. The expected drop in tourist dollar receipts and the decline in newsprint exports are adverse factors, but authorities feel reasonably sure that transactions under the Hyde Park Agreement will be adequate to safeguard Canada's dollar exchange position.

The free market rate for the Canadian dollar has improved and is now about the same as the official rate—at a 10 per cent discount. An early return of Canadian currency to parity with the United States dollar, however, is still not expected.

Wholesale Prices Of Bottled Milk And Cream Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has fixed wholesale prices of fluid milk and cream, bottled or in paper containers, in an effort to avert a squeeze on retailers.

Under the new ceiling, which does not affect sales of milk and cream in bulk, or farmers' sales of raw milk, the wholesale prices are pegged at the highest levels prevailing last March. Retailers have been operating under the General Maximum Price Regulation, which also prescribes use of the highest March figure.

"When the General Maximum Price Regulation was issued," Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained, "it was considered undesirable to include sales of fluid milk and cream at wholesale. It was felt at that time that retail sellers of milk and cream could resist any unjustified price increases by distributors and that OPA action to prevent such increases would not be necessary."

However, he continued, since then a number of distributors have raised wholesale prices although the April-September period normally shows prices declining rather than advancing. In some cases, these increases, he said, completely eliminated retailers' margin of profit.

Whiskey Plants' Conversion Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said that all whiskey distilling plants having rectifying facilities had been converted to the production of industrial alcohol for the war effort and that plants without such facilities were coming into the program gradually.

A WPB official said there had been some discussion of setting a specific deadline for stopping distillation of all spirits for use other than industrial but that no decision had been made.

"WPB has been talking about getting all plants converted by November 1 but no order has been issued to stop distillation of spirits by that date and none may be issued at all," he said.

The official said there were a few small isolated distilleries "not large enough to go to the trouble of converting" and too far away from plants with rectifying equipment to truck their output there for redistilling and these may be permitted to continue operation.

Michigan Mayor Fined For Priority Violation

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Waldo V. Tiscornia, Mayor of St. Joseph, Mich., and general manager of the Auto Specialties Manufacturing Company, was fined $2,000 for violation of Government priority regulations.

He paid the fine immediately.

Mr. Tiscornia had admitted during arraignment that he had obtained restricted plumbing and heating equipment for his new home through illegal use of his firm's priority ratings. Suit was brought by the War Production Board.

The sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond, who ruled that in default of payment Mr. Tiscornia was to serve a term not to exceed one year.

The case was the first criminal action on priority charges in the United States.

U. S. to Admit Mexican Labor To Aid Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Government has announced an agreement with Mexico whereby this country's southern borders can be opened for temporary immigration of Mexican farm workers, under stipulated conditions, as a means of making certain that an agricultural labor shortage does not blight the "food for victory" program.

At the same time, the Office of War Information made public a Federal program for financing the essential transportation of American and Mexican farm workers shifting from place to place. Wage and work standards were set up for migratory workers thus aided.

Program Announced

A joint statement by manpower chief Paul B. McNutt and Agricultural Secretary Claude Wickard said:

"In all cases, farmers must meet certain standards of wages and living conditions in order to qualify for transportation help from the Farm Security Administration in obtaining domestic workers. They must pay the newcomers the going wage in the community for the kind of work performed, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour or its equivalent on a piece work basis.

"They must give the workers employment for at least three-quarters of the time they are in the area, not counting Sundays. Also they must provide satisfactory housing."

The arrangement with Mexico was made through the State Department, and provided guarantees for the Mexican workers as to wage rates, living conditions and repatriation, and guarantees for American farm workers against reductions in prevailing rates of pay or their displacement by foreign labor.

Mexican workers will come into the United States only when domestic labor is not available to meet the demand, the statement said, and outlined further stipulations as follows:

Written Contracts

"Each worker will enter only on written contract providing that he be paid the prevailing wage rate, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour, that he be employed at least three-quarters of the time he remains in the area and that he will return to Mexico upon conclusion of the contract. His transportation from his home to United States employment centers and return will be paid and he will not be subject to compulsory military service in the United States armed forces."

The announcement made no estimate of the number of Mexican workers that might be needed but said: "It is expected that Mexican workers will be used on those crops and locations where such labor is customary employed, such as the cotton areas of the Southwest and the sugar beet areas of the west."

Because of the present farm labor emergency, the Wickard-McNutt statement said, $500,000 has been allocated to the Department of Agriculture from the President's emergency funds for the farm labor program, and the statement added that "for the longer pull the program must be implemented with additional legislative authority and more funds."

Insurance Companies Now Selling Foreclosed Farms at Own Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reluctant farm owners on a generous scale in the early thirties, life insurance companies are now sliding out of their inadvertent investments rapidly, according to an article in the current issue of Business Week.

During the first half of 1942, the magazine states, the rise in farm real estate values topped even the brisk rate of late 1941, and on this kind of market, insurance companies offering foreclosed farms for sale have come to the point of arguing about the price whereas they once were ecstatic at the mere sight of a potential buyer.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures of Mar. 1, 1942, indicated a rise of 7 per cent in the national average of farm real estate values over Mar. 1 of the previous year, and in the past five months the trend has been still further upward.

A Farm Credit Administration sample study for the last year displayed the same trend, but with even higher regional advances ranging from 10 per cent around Springfield, Mass., to 30 per cent in the vicinity of Berkeley, Calif. Solidest bulk rise has been in the East North Central and East South Central states, the poorest in New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

The report says it is now a rare insurance company that has not disposed of half of its top holdings. Under the gradual evolution of better times, then the defense stimulus and finally war economy, sales policies worked through the initial period of dumping cats and dogs, rehabilitating worthwhile properties and actual farm operation, and on to shrewd dickering with increasingly numerous and eager buyers.

Since the turn of the year, the volume of publicity on farm labor and equipment shortages has affected buyers, but on the whole only to restrain within reason the demands based on rising values, much higher cash farm income, and prospects for farm prosperity guaranteed by government loans.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Drop 15½ P. C. in July

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported sales of $61,597,319 for July, a decline of 15.5 per cent from July, 1941, sales of $72,869,575.

In the first six months of the current fiscal year sales totaled $413,084,007, down 3.6 per cent from $428,367,630 in the same 1941 months.

Takes New Post

Conway Studios

J. Thomas Schneider

Appointed as chief counsel and head of the legal department of Standard Brands, Inc. For the last several years Mr. Schneider has been counsel for the New York Agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

U. S. to Investigate Complaints of Fire Surety Rate Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department announced that a Federal grand jury at Atlanta, Ga., would investigate complaints that stock fire insurance companies had suppressed competition and fixed rates and commissions in violation of the anti-trust law.

Subpoenas calling for submission of records and books by October 5 have been issued against 13 underwriting and insurance organizations with a membership of approximately 300 stock fire insurance companies.

The group includes:

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Automobile Underwriters Association, Insurance Executives Association, Interstate Underwriters Board, Insurance Federation of America and Eastern Underwriters Association, all of New York; Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific and Pacific Coast Uniformity Conference, both of San Francisco; Western Insurance Bureau and Western Underwriters Association, both of Chicago; Southeastern Underwriters Association, Atlanta; Middle Department Rating Association, Philadelphia, and Stock Company Association, Washington, D. C.

The Justice Department said it took the position that any combination to fix fire insurance rates directly affected the nation's entire business structure because fire insurance premiums were a necessary expense.

The department said that more than $1,000,000,000 in premiums were collected annually for fire insurance on all types of property, with stock companies handling more than 85 per cent of this business and receiving nearly 80 per cent of the premiums, the department said.

Not all stock fire insurance companies belong to the combinations being investigated, the independent firms usually being referred to as "non-board" companies. These latter, the complaints allege, are discriminated against by the organized companies.

Frank H. Elmore, Jr., a special assistant to the attorney general, will direct the investigation. His assistants include Robert L. Hyder of Jefferson City, Mo., and Henri N. Morin, a former insurance commissioner of Rhode Island.

Reserve Banks' U. S. Note Purchases Continue Heavy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Reserve banks continued heavy purchases of Treasury bills and certificates last week.

Last week's purchases of bills amounted to $109,000,000. In addition the 12 banks acquired $76,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and $4,000,000 each of Treasury bonds and notes.

The bill and certificate purchases apparently were part of a program of relieving certain banks, particularly in New York, of some of their investments in Government securities in order to enable them to use the funds for other types of loans or investments. In the case of bills, some of the purchases may have resulted from the Federal Reserve's efforts to stabilize the price of this type of security.

Pacific Finance Corp.

LOS ANGELES—Net income of Pacific Finance Corporation of California for the six months ended June 30, 1942, amounted to $398,785 after all charges including provisions for Federal income taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 64 cents per share on the 407,852 common shares outstanding, it was reported by F. S. Baer, president. This compares with $594,175, equal to $1.06 per common share reported for the like 1941 period.

Rubber Veto Action Stayed By Farm Bloc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Farm-state senators declared today they were for results, not methods, and waited for action from President Roosevelt's new rubber committee before deciding whether to try to override his veto of their agricultural rubber bill.

Senators Gillette (D), of Iowa, and Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, who were among the principal backers of the measure to set up a separate government agency to spur production of rubber from farm products, agreed that the President's consultants might recommend action which would make legislation unnecessary.

Still in Flux

Nevertheless, Mr. Thomas summed up the rubber situation this way:

"Matters are still in flux, and nothing is being done to unflux the flux."

In announcing the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. James B. Conant, and Dr. Karl T. Compton to his new committee, Mr. Roosevelt said the three would "immediately proceed to study the present supply, the estimated military and essential civilian needs, and the various processes now being urged," and make appropriate recommendations.

Senator Gillette said he was "tremendously pleased" with the President's choice, but added the country would have been a great deal better off if the committee had been named six weeks ago as he and other members of an agriculture subcommittee had suggested.

Section Overlooked

The Iowa Senator declared that the section of the veto message which discussed division of authority over rubber-making "overlooked entirely the fact that the proposed new agency would work immediately under the President."

"The agency couldn't take any action deleterious to the war effort without the President's approval," he said.

Senators Thomas and Gillette said that a majority of the members of the agriculture committee, to which the veto was referred, were out of town and no action was expected before Congress ended its semi-vacation early in September.

"Then," said Senator Thomas, "we might take up the veto; we might forget about it—we can't tell until the President's committee makes its report."

Freight Carloadings Up 0.9 P. C. in Week; 2.1 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 863,528 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 8,006 cars, or 0.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 18,494 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 145,601 cars, or 20.3 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Incr. Over Last Wk	Incr. Over Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	395,112	4,798	30,855
Less-than-carlot mdse.	89,575	1,988	†66,151
Coal	165,723	3,436	†444
Grain & grain prdts	43,618	†2,715	†2,522
Livestock	11,789	1,121	2,038
Forest products	55,462	1,328	5,818
Ore	88,430	†1,894	11,202
Coke	13,819	†56	710

†Decrease.

Southern Roads to Raise Coach Fares to 2.2c Level

WASHINGTON (AP) — Railroads operating in the South have received permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their basic passenger coach fare from 1.65 cents to 2.2 cents a mile, the same basis as the rest of the country.

Under the commission's order the southern railroads must file new tariffs before the increase becomes effective. This, officials said, will require several weeks.

The southern railroads long have maintained lower fares for coaches than the railroads in other parts of the country. Before the 10 per cent increase some time ago, the southern roads maintained a coach fare of 1.5 cents a mile railroads in the rest of the country 2 cents a mile.

The southern roads, reporting that their passenger operations have been at a heavy loss, petitioned the I. C. C. on July 14 for permission to increase their coach fare to the 2.2 cent level. In approving the increase the commission said that it had received no protest to the proposal.

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PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	248,773
1942 volume to date	61,410,228
1941 volume to date	84,437,349

Market Relatively Steady; Leaders Stage Mild Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Bullish forces had a shade the best of the debate in today's stock market as selected issues ignored another cloudy news budget and registered recoveries of fractions to around a point.

The principal fly in the rallying ointment was the lack of any real activity. The ticker tape loafed from the start and, while comebacks were well maintained in most cases in the closing hour, an assortment of small declines was in evidence.

Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 200,000 shares, one of the lowest 5-hour turnovers in two years.

The list again had to contend with the Russian battle crisis and the Anglo-Indian situation. Such bidding as appeared apparently was due to light investment nibbling and the belief the market was a trifle oversold. Drying up of liquidation to a mere trickle was helpful.

Good share performers most of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Sear Roebuck, International Harvester, du Pont and Air Reduction.

Down occasionally were Phelps Dodge, Texas Co., U. S. Gypsum, Montgomery Ward and Owens-Illinois.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market held almost stationary today as fractional changes either way predominated in the main corporate list near the final hour. There were many unchanged issues.

Attracting buyers were, among others, Erie 4½s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Rock Island general 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, American. & Foreign Power 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Unchanged to off slightly were Pennsylvania 4½s, New York Central 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3s, Western Union 4½s, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background with attention centered on selling the new certificates of indebtedness and 2½s of the second "tap" loan.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady.

Brokers' Loans Decline $21,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $434,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 5, a decrease of $21,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $332,000,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	102.23	102.23	102.23
9 4s 54-44	107.	107.	107.
2 2½s 67-62	100.4	100.4	100.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
6 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅜	106⅜	106⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
32 Am&For P 5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
26 Am T&T 1037	107⅛	107	107⅛
7 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102	102	102
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
16 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111¼	111⅜
2 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
5 ATF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	80	80
3 A C Line cit 4s 52	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
30 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅜	61¾	62
21 A C Line 5 45	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58	57⅞	58
7 B&O 95 st A	27½	27¼	27¼
1 B&O 95 st C	30⅜	30½	30⅝
23 B&O 2000 st D	27	26¾	26¾
2 B&O 96 st F	27	27	27
32 B&O cv 60 st	22⅝	22¼	22½
3 B&O 4s 48	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49½	49⅜	49⅜
3 B&O T C 4s 59	45½	45½	45½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106	106	106
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	57	57
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Beth Stl 3s 69	100	10	100
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¾	34½	34¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	94	93⅞	94
2 Bkly Un Gas 4½s 81	114	114	114
4 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
2 Bur C R&No 5s 43	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	108	108
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	87	87	87
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73¾	72½	73¼
3 Cen R Thru Stk L 4s 54	64½	64½	64½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
22 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16½	16½
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	20	20
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72	72	72
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 CB&Q 4s 1st 49	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Chi I L 6s 66	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Chi I L 5s 66	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
28 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 CM&SP 3½s 89B	39	39	39
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37½	27⅜	27½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19⅜	19¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	29	29
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	29	29	29
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
10 Chi & N'W 4½s 2037	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	51	51	51
45 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15½	15¼	15½
46 CRI&P 4s 88	25½	25¼	25⅜
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
25 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
5 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	50½	50½	50½
2 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	47	47	47
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
91 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	65	64½	64½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
7 Col & So 4½s 80	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
30 Columbia G 5s 52 May	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
1 ComlMack inc	27⅜	27½	27½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
17 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 1.05s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	110⅜	110⅜
25 Consum Pow 3½s	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	28⅝	28½	28½
2 Dayton P & L 3s '70	106	106	106
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	56¼	56¼
31 D & R G 4s '36	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 D & R G West 5s '55	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
25 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '65	111½	111½	111½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	85	85	85
10 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102¾	102½	102½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
1 El Paso & S W 5s '65	68	68	68
17 Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49⅛	49¼
20 Erie 4s '95	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
7 Firestone T & R 3s '61	98	98	98
29 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '50	71	71	71
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	96¼	95¾	96¼
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	105	105	105
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	79¾	79⅝	79⅝
15 Gt Nor 4s 46H	93⅛	93	93
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72¾	72½	72½
3 G Bay&W deb B	8½	8½	8½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
1 Houst'nOilTex4½s54	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¾	40⅜	40¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43½	43½
69 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47⅞	47¼	47¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
4 Ill Cen rfg24s 55	44¾	44⅜	44¾
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	55¾	55¼	55⅝
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48	47¾	48
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43¼	43½
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
26 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29⅝	29¼	29½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56¾	56¾
21 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
3 James F&Cles 4s 59	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
45 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36 ct	48½	48	48½
10 K C South 5s 50	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 K C South 3s 50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99	99	99
7 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	45	45	45
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	74	74	74
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	71	71	71
1 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¾	36½	36½
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31¼	31¼	31¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
3 Leh Val Term 5s '51	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100½	100½	100½
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
1 Lou Gas & El 5½s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
6 Manati Sug 4s '57	49½	49½	49½
2 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 MSP & SSMarie 6s'46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	13	13	13
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
121 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	98	98	98
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17	17	17
41 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	35	34⅝	35
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅛	30	30
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30	30	30
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 2000	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Mo Pac rd ext 4s 38	91	91	91
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
1 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	103⅜	102⅜
44 Nat Distill 3½s 49	99⅜	99⅛	99¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	75⅛	75	75
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¾	45½	45½
13 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅝	48½	48⅝
1 NYC 3½s 46	94¼	94¼	94½
19 NYC2c 3½s 42	55⅜	55	55¾
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75⅛	75⅜	75⅞
31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62	62¼
2 NY Chi & STL 3⅛s 47	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76	76	76
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 NY G El H&P 4s 49	111¾	111¼	111¾
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	42⅛	42⅜
8 NYNH&H clt 5s 40	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
58 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	39	39½
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33½	33½
9 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
15 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32	32	32
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	63½	63⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
5 Nor Pac 3s2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	87	87	87
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	10	107
1 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 Para Pict 4s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100½	100½	100½
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Penn R R gen 5s 68	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4 Pen R R gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 Pen R R 4½s ded 70	88⅛	88	88
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 84 E	96	96	96
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅛	88½	88½
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87	87	87
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	50	50	50
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 81 IDD	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	93⅜	91¼	91¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Phillips Pet 3½s 51	104¾	100¾	100¾
4 PCC&StL 5s 75B	106	105½	106
14 Pcc&St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	90½	99½	99½
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1 Proc Gam 5s 47	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Readg 4s 97 A	76	76	76
10 Readg 4½s 97 B	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101	101
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	53¼	53¼	53¼
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22	22	22
8 StLIM&SAs&R&G 33	72	72	72
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	89	89	89
5 St LSF 5s 50B	15	16	16
1 St L&SF 4s 50 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
89 StLSF 4½s 78	16	15¾	16
13 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	15⅝	15½	15⅝
34 StLSF 4s 50A	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
5 StLSF 4s 50A ct	14½	14½	14½
1 StLSW 5s 52 ctf	24¾	25¾	25¾
1 St P&K StL 4½s 41	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
47 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
22 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8¾	8¾
3 Sea AL 4s 50 st	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
17 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¼	7¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	6¾	7	7
2 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97⅜
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	52¼	52½
68 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
84 So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52¼	52¾
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞
16 So Pac 4s 49	61¼	61¼	61¼
19 So Pac 3½s 46	88½	88½	88½
25 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¾	52½	52¾
3 South Ry 6⅛s 56	87	87	87
3 South Ry con 5s 94	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
31 South Ry gen 4s 56	69½	69½	69½
2 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	102½	102½	102½
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½	99½
22 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64¼	64	64
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	64	64	64
1 TexPMP Ter 5½s	102½	102½	102½
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	15¾	16
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	98½	98½	98½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¼	109¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
13 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s	78	78	78
13 Unit Drugs 5s 53	96½	96¼	96¼
3 U S Steel 2.60s 54	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96	96	96
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Wabash 4½s 78	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
22 Wabash 4½s 91	30⅞	30½	30⅞
1 Wabash 4s 81	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Wabash 4s 71	78	78	78
1 Walwrth 4s 55	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
5 Warren Bros 6s '41 rct	98	98	98
9 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Westn Md 4s 52	84¼	84¼	84¼
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32	32	32
10 Western Un 5s 51	83½	83	83
9 Western Un 5s 60	80⅛	80	80⅛
6 Western Un 4½s 50	82¾	82½	82½
6 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅜	101½	101½
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12	12	12
2 Antioquia 7s 45 B	12½	12½	12½
10 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12	12	12
2 Argentine 4½s 71	79½	79½	79½
2 Australia 5s 57	66	66	66
4 Buen A 4¾s 77	60½	60½	60½
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	64	64	64
6 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Canada 4s 60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Canada 3s 67	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
11 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	15½	15	15½
7 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile MtgBk 6s 62 asd	15	15	15
5 Chile 6s 42 asd	18	16	16
17 Chile 6s 61 Sept rcd	16	16	13
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	27	27	27
1 Cuba 4½s 77	74	74	74
23 Denmark 6s 42	46½	46¼	46½
4 Denmark 4½s 62	34⅝	34½	34½
600 Mex 5s asd 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 N Sou Wales 5s 57	80	79½	79½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	77	77	77
1 Norway 6s 44	94	94	94
1 Norway 6s 43	95	95	95
5 Norway 4½s 65	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Norway 4s 63	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	16	16
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61⅜	61⅜	61⅞
1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	57	57	57
1 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	6¼	6¼	6¼

Total today 2,615,420, previous day 4,-000,700, week ago 7,187,800, year ago 8,-000,300, two years ago 3,473,875, Jan 1 to date 1,060,977,670, year ago 1,329,691,275, two years ago 968,582,275.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
1 Mo Pac rd ext 4s 38	91	91	91
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
1 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	103⅜	102⅜
44 Nat Distill 3½s 49	99⅜	99⅛	99¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	75⅛	75	75
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¾	45½	45½
13 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅝	48½	48⅝
1 NYC 3½s 46	94¼	94¼	94½
19 NYC2c 3½s 42	55⅜	55	55¾
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75⅛	75⅜	75⅞
31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62	62¼
2 NY Chi & STL 3⅛s 47	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	76	76	76
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 NY G El H&P 4s 49	111¼	111¼	111¼
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	42⅛	42⅜
8 NYNH&H clt 5s 40	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
58 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	39	39½
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33½	33½
9 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
15 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32	32	32
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	63½	63⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
5 Nor Pac 3s2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	87	87⅜	87⅜
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	10	107
1 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
11 Para Pict 4s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100½	100½	100½
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Penn R R gen 5s 68	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4 Pen R R gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 Pen R R 4½s ded 70	88⅛	88	88
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 84 E	96	96	96
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅛	88½	88½
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87	87	87
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	50	50	50
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 81 IDD	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	93⅜	91¼	91¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Phillips Pet 3½s 51	104¾	100¾	100¾
4 PCC&StL 5s 75B	106	105½	106
14 Pcc&St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	90½	99½	99½
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
1

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅜	8¼
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	21½	23½
American Manufacturing	23	26
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¼	26¾
Automobile Banking‡ Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅞	13½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf s	103½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¼	9⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird@Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose&Rub	30	32½
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	18¼	21
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signa A	39¾	..
Shapman Valve Manufac	27¼	30
Colyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅞	14¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23⅞	26⅝
Draper Corporation	58¼	62¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13	14⅞
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41½	43¾
Fruit of the Loom	8⅜	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11¾	13
General Machinery	23¼	25¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64⅜	69
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26½	29¼
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield T&g & Die $6 pf	48¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	13	16
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14?	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	20½	22¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	40½	42
International Machine Tool	7⅛	8¼
Keith George E Co	11⅞	..
Kendall Company	68¾	83½
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅜	15¾
Landers Frary & Clark	26¼	28⅜
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	92½	97½
Marathon Paper Mills	32¼	35¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44½	47¾
Merck & Co	28⅛	28⅞
Merck & Co 4½ pf	103½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¼	76¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	7⅞	9¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15⅞	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	4⅞	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16	18
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50¾	52½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15½	17⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅜	6⅞
National Shirt Shops	6¼	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	44½	48
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¾	40
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	20¾	24
Ohio Finance	11⅜	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29⅜	32⅜
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	95	100
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	25⅜	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	62¾	..
QQuisset Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc.	2¾	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc.	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc. pf	20⅛	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	223⅜	247¼
Submarine Signal Co	24⅛	27¼
Tampax Inc.	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc.	3	3¾
United Elastic Corp	8½	9¾
U S Envelope Company	49¼	53
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102½	107½
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	31¼	34½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc.	175⅜	193¾
Warner&Swasey Co	14	16
West Point Manufacturing	33	36
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅜	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105½	107½
Florida Pub Serv	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97	99
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	111
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	101½	103½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	106¼	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	106	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106½	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	99	104
Arkansas Power & Light$7 pf	76½	81
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¼	54½
Central P&L 7 pf	98½	103½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	76½	81½
General Water G&E $3 pf	20¼	23⅜
Jamaica Water Supply	21½	24½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	90	95
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	92½	97½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅜
No States Power Del 5 pf	104½	109½
No States Power Del 6 pf	40	40¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	44¼	48
Ohio Power 4½s pf	105¾	110¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6s pf	94½	95½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103½	108½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	73½	78½
Public Service Ind	9⅞	11
Public Service Okla 5 pf	95½	100½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	70½	75
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	81½	86½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅛	10⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13¼	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108½	..
Tampa Electric Co	16⅜	18¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	92½	97½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12	13⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¾	30¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90½	95½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102¾	107½
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	27¼	30
Cumb County Pwr Lt 6 pf	113½	118½
Eastern Utilities Asso	13¼	15¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	3⅜	1
Fall River Gas Works	17⅜	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27⅜	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	43½	46½
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅝	10
Holyoke Water Power	14½	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¾	29¾
Lowell Electric Light	32¾	36
Lynn Gas & Electric	59¾	63¾
Mass Power & Light pf	8½	10⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	21¼	23½
Narragansett Elec pf	49¾	53
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7⅛	9
N E Power Assn 6 pf	19½	21¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	45¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr	7⅞	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Do $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	11¾	14½
Providence Gas	6	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	26	28½
Rockland Light & Power	5½	6⅛
Springfield Gas Light	12⅞	14⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101½	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅞	18⅞

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14⅛	15⅜
Bank of New York (14)	260	270
Bankers Trust (1.40)	37⅛	39⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	55½	59½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	70⅝	74⅜
Chase National (1.40)	24⅛	25⅝
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	36⅞	38⅞
Commercial (8)	146	154
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10⅝	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	31½	33½
Empire Trust (3)	39¾	42¾
First National (80)	1095	1125
Guaranty Trust (12)	233½	238½
Irving Trust (.60)	9⅞	10⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32⅛	33⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	23⅝	25⅛
New York Trust (3½)	64⅜	66⅞
Public (1½)	27½	29
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅜	2⅞

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	35¼	37¼
Merchants National (12)	270	295
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	17⅞	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6½	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	30⅜	32⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	65¼	69¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	23⅜	25⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27⅝	28⅞
American Equitable (1)	16¾	18¼
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	12⅜	13⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40⅞	42⅞
American Reserve	8⅞	9⅞
American Surety (2½)	49	51
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
Boston (16a)	506	536
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
City of New York	13¼	14¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	25	27
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	23¼	24¾
General Reinsurance (2)	38¼	40¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	37⅝	39⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	9⅞
Great American Ins. (1a)	24⅝	26½
Hanover (1.20)	22¾	24¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25⅞	27½
Homestead (1)	9½	11
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8⅞
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	58¾	62½
National Fire (2)	54¼	56¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7⅝
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	19⅞	20⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39⅝	41⅝
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	14⅞
North River (1)	20½	22
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4
Phoenix (2a)	79⅜	82⅝
Providence Washington (1)	28¾	30¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20	21½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅞	21⅜
St Paul Fire (8)	249	257
Springfield (4½a)	112	116
Standard Accident	50½	54¼
Travelers (16)	393	403
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	26	27½
United States Fire (2)	42¼	44¾
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅜	31⅝

a Also extra or extras. e Declared or paid so far this year. g Paid last year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.76	1.93
Amerex Holding	12.625	14.125
American Business Shares	2.28	2.50
Axe Houghton Fund	9.17	9.986
Boston Fund	11.56	12.43
Broad Street Investing	18.01	19.47
Bullock Fund	10.12	11.10
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	22.48	24.18
Christiana Securities Co	1730.00	1870.00
Commodity Corp	9.16	10.02
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.25	29.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.91	15.85
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.85	9.40
Equitable Invest Corp	20.25	21.77
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.50	16.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.75	13.72
Fund Investors Inc	13.77	15.09
General Capital	23.81	25.60
General Investors Trust	3.67	3.96
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.48	13.42
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.67	.74
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	28.70	S-1	....	20.72
B-2	....	23.73	S-2	....	10.57
B-3	....	15.59	S-3	....	7.73
B-4	....	7.65	S-4	....	2.59
K-1	....	12.53	K-2	....	10.95

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.80	70.80
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.80	28.80
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	15.01	16.14
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.20	7.24
Mutual Invest	7.10	7.76
Nation Wide Voting	.89	.99
New England Fund	9.18	9.90
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.50	15.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.52	11.25
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	4.95
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.39	2.69
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.75	74.21
Spencer Trask Fund	10.82	11.51
Stand Util Inc	.09	.11
State Street Invest	55.73	60.35
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	..
Trusteed Industry Shares	.59	.66
Wellington Fund	12.02	13.27

Fixed and Unit Type

Associated Standard Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	1.96	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.32	..
Diversified Tr C	2.60	..
Diversified Tr D	4.00	4.55
Foundation Tr Shares A	2.65	3.10
Fund Tr Shares A	3.36	4.10
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.625	..
North Am Tr Shares 1953	1.53	..
North Am Shares 1955	1.84	..
North Am Shares 1956	1.80	..
North Am Tr Shares 1958	1.45	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.75	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.01	..

Investment Banking

Blair Corp	.33	.48
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	100	105
Liberty Aircraft	9⅜	10½
Piper Aircraft	4¼	5⅜
Pollak Manuufacturing Co	5¾	6⅝

Boston Stocks

Aug. 7, 1942

In $	High	Low	Last	Sales close Prev.
Div.				
6.00 Bigel-Sanf pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
8.75 Bos & Albany	82¼	81¾	81¾	82¼
2.00 Bos Edison	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	21⅜
5.00 Bos Elevated	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	58¼
1.00b Bos Her-Trav	12¼	12¾	12¾	13
.. Bos & Me cv pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
.. Bos & Me C pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
.. Bos & M st C pf	1¼	1½	1½	1⅜
.. Bos & Prov	26½	26½	26½	28
.50d Copper Range	5	5	5	5
3.00c East M SR 1 pf	90½	90	90	91
.. East Mass A	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
.. Eastern SS	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
.46d Generl Capitl	23.84	23.84	23.84	23.89
.25d Gilchrist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
.. Old Colony R R	25c	13c	25c	13c
.. Quincy Min	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
3.37½d Unit Shoe M	58	57½	58	57¾
1.50 Unit Shoe M pf	44½	44⅛	44½	44½

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	100⅛	100	100⅛
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	94½	94½	94½
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103¾	103½	103½
50	Alum Ltd (h8)	71½	71½	71½
500	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Am Cyan B	33⅛	32⅝	33
400	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	11	11	11
100	Am Maracaibo	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Am Republics (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	45½	45½	45½
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
600	Am Writ Pap	2	2	2
100	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1100	Asso G&E A	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	29	29	29
400	Baldwin Loco war	2½	2½	2½
5100	Barium Sta Stl	½	½	½
300	Beech Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Braz Tr L&P	8⅞	8⅝	8½
100	Brown Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Buckeye P L (4)	40	40	40
100	Cal E Pow	1½	1½	1½
100	Carnation (1a)	39	38½	38½
100	Carrier Corp	6	6	6
200	Casco Prod (1g)	5½	5¼	5½
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Cherry-Burrell (.70e)	8	8	8
100	Chi Riv&Mch (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Citizen Service	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40	Colum G&E pf (5)	18	17⅝	18
1500	Colum O & G	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
50	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	8	8	8
10	Con Gas Bal pf c	102¼	102¼	102¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	66	65½	65½
100	Cont Roll&S (½g)	10½	10½	10½
300	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cosden Petro pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Creole Pet (½a)	13¼	13	13¼
50	Domin Bridge (1.20)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Draper Corp (3)	58¼	58¼	58¼
100	Durh Hos B (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Eagle Pitch Ld (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
75	East G&Fprpf (4½)	45	45	45
50	E Sug as pf (2½gk)	35¼	34¾	34¾
1900	El Bond & Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	41½	41¼	41¼
100	Emerson Elec (.15e)	5	5	5
75	Emp G&F 8% pf	156⅞	156¾	156¾
1125	Emp G&F 7% pf	148¼	147¾	148¼
30	Emp G&F 6½% pf	139¾	139½	139¾
100	Fairchild Av ½e	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	56	56	56
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	77	77	77
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	2½	2½	2½
150	Fuller (G A (2g)	10½	10	10
25	Fuller $3 cv (3c)	31½	31½	31½
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	47	47	47
20	Gen G&E pf B	82	78	82
900	Gen Invest	⅜	⅜	⅜
80	Gen Invest pf	70	65	70
25	Georg Pow 6 pf (6)	94¾	94¾	94¾
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	13⅜	13¼	13¼
200	Grand Rap V (.40)	3½	3½	3½
100	Gt Atl & P nv	69¾	69	69¾
100	Gt Nor Pap	28½	28½	28½
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	30⅜	30	30
100	Hecla Min (⅛e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1500	Holl C Gold (h.65)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Hubbell (H) (1.00)	12½	12½	12½
200	Humble Oil (¾e)	49¾	49	49
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	7	7	7
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	18	18	18
10	Ind Svc 7 pf	18½	18½	18½
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Indus Finan vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Indus Finan pf	15	15	15
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	65¼	65¼	65¼
1200	Int Cig Mch (.80e)	10½	10	10½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int Prod (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Int Home Eq	7⅛	7	7
200	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅜g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Kennedy's (.90e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Kingston Prod (.10)	1⅞	1⅞	17
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	85½	85½	85½
200	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4⅜	4½	4½
300	Louis L&E (.30e)	4⅛	4	4
300	MemphNGas (.15e)	2	2	2
100	Merritt-C&S	4½	4½	4½
1000	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Mid St P Avtc (.31e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Mid St P Bvtc (.05e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Minn Min & M (.80e)	41½	41½	41½
200	Mt City Cop (⅛g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
100	Nat City Lines (1)	14	14	14
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
125	Nat P&L pf (6	72½	72½	72½
300	Nat Sug Ref	8⅞	8½	8½
25	N EPA 6 pf (3k)	20	20	20
50	NJ Zinc (2e)	59	59	59
450	NY&HonRos (.80e)	12½	12	12
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
200	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Niles-Bem P (¾e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Noma Elec (.35e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	N Ind PS 7 pf	94	94	94
200	Novadel Ag (2)	16¼	16	16
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	74	74	74
200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4	4⅛
2400	Pennroad (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pa-Cent Airl	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	75¼	75	75
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
100	Pharis T&R (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Pioneer Goald (.28e)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
20	Pitts &2Lake E (2)	50½	50	50½
300	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	69⅝	68	68
200	Plough Inc (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Premier Oil (.08)	1	1	1
75	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	38⅞	38½	38⅝
200	Raym Conc (1a)	13	13	13
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.10g)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	St Regis Pap	1½	1½	1½
100	Schiff Co	11	11	11
100	Selby Shoe	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Shal-Denn (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	11	11	11
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	72½	72	72
70	Singer Mfg (6a)	160	160	160
100	Solar Aire (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	39	39	39
100	So Cit Ky (1)	12	12	12
100	Stand Tube B	1½	1½	1½
100	Starrett Corp vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	6	6	6
25	Stetson (JB)	2½	2½	2½
100	Sullivan Mach (¾e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
300	Technicolor (¾e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Thew Shovel (1e)	15	15	15
20	Todd hipyds (2e)	60	60	60
500	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Tubize Chat A (3e)	32	32	32
100	Unit Chem	14	14	14
50	Unit Gas pf (7¼k)	113½	113½	113½
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	¾	¾	¾
300	Unit Lt&P pf

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets
Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet.
Reg. $4.98 **$3.98 Each**
A REAL VALUE!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
SHOES
For Foot Comfort and Style
Take advantage of our X-Ray Fitting Service
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW AT KOTZEN'S
39th AUGUST FURNITURE **SALE**
Save 10 to 25%

Save on FLORENCE RANGES from $169 to $219
Easy terms, of course, at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

JOSLIN'S
August Sale of Fine Furs
An economy investment in Fashion, Comfort, Wardrobe versatility. Buy Now . . Many Values Cannot Be Duplicated.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Panama, Straw and Felt HATS RENOVATED
Excellent Shoe Repairing
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
83 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

MARLBORO

GEORGE W. WALLACE
Reliable Plumbing and Heating
51 Witherbee Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 1135

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
Whitman—Apollo—Lovell and Covel Candy—Eaton's Stationery
H. H. Ayer—Yardley—Eliz. Arden Toilet Goods
508 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4170

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE

CLEERCOAL

New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us.
MELrose 3300-1-2-3
"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 8060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby *Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Terminal Hat Cleaners
Theodore Aliveros, Proprietor

Hat Cleaners with a reputation for good work.
Ladies' and Men's Shoes Shined—all kinds
Nr. Bus Terminal, 921 Purchase St.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
NEWTON'S SAVING BANK
Over 100 years of financing American Homes. Today over $1,000,000 for mortgages.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
'The Place for My Savings'
★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890, Las. 9624, Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

NEWTONVILLE

For Year-Round Comfort
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive. Will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
Ask for free estimates
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIGelow 7997

Crossword Quiz Answers

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER
Semi-Annual Sale
Substantial Reductions
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525
Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's **WORK WEEK** at Remick's
● ● ● A whole week devoted to getting you acquainted with our many brands of nationally recognized work clothes.

● Carter's
● Sweet-Orr
● Braveman
● Uncle Sam
REMICK'S
Granite 8100-8101

KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
83 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

READING

Have You Tried Our
Homogenized Milk?
Customers Prefer It
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the cream is
evenly
thoroughly
permanently
distributed throughout the milk.
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield CRY 0610

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog—Cat—Bird and Fish Foods
Baby Chicks and Ducks
Turkey Poults
Fertilizers—Insecticides
Land Lime—Flower and Vegetable Seeds
6 Haven Street, Reading Tel. REA. 1141

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Headquarters for Men's Summer Clothing
PALM BEACH SUITS
WHISPER WATE SUITS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1095
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

"At Your Service"
ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
333A Main St. Tel. 4529

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

WELLESLEY

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
New and Standard Books

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Personal Supervision
Estimates and advice free. L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager
Tyres, oil, Spares.

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
843-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, South Bourne Grove

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
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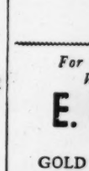

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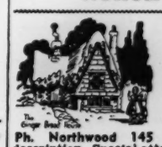

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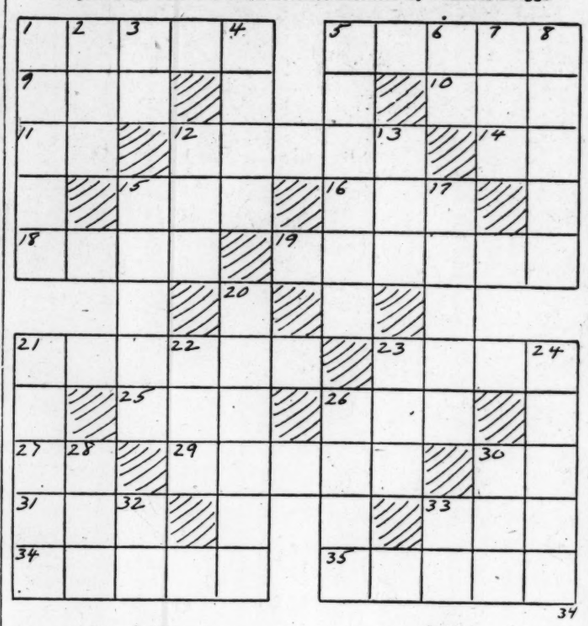
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Figure in Statue of Liberty holds what in her right hand?
6—What is one of chief exports of Martinique?
9—What is a seaport city of French Indo-China?
10—In certain games, what is a point won by a single stroke?
11—You and me.
12—Harold Bell Wright wrote of the eyes of what place?
14—Palm lily is called what?
15—What is a block of paper?
16—To contend.
18—You would expect a swashbuckler to do what?
19—J. Donald Budge is associated with what sport?
21—What serves as a tactile organ for snakes?
23—What is held in left arm of Statue of Liberty?
25—If you use a shuttle to make a kind of knotted lace, you do what?
26—Because.
27—What is symbol for natrium?
29—Who wrote "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne"?
30—Musical note.
31—What is a river of France flowing into Rhine?
33—What creature was taken from trap and transformed into a coachman?
34—Joseph Grimaldi was famed as what?
35—What large mammals of cat family are found in Africa and southern Asia?

Down

1—You would fasten castanets to what?
2—What suffix means "full of"?
3—Musical note.
4—What English poet and humorist was born in 1799?
5—One of three caskets in "Merchant of Venice" was made of what?
6—What State of U. S. is largest producer of sea-island cotton (abbr.)?
7—If you emulated Cyril Maude, you would do what?
8—What would be used to guide a palfrey?
12—One full of sport and humor is called what?
13—Racket.
15—If you emulated Jules Dupre, would you paint, fight, or write?
17—Witch consulted by Saul lived where?
20—What is "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness" in poem by Keats?
21—What is a hip-length blouse or coat, usually belted?
22—To wander about.
23—What is a genus of ruminant quadrupeds?
24—What English poet wrote "La Belle Dame Sans Merci"?
26—What is another name for 20 Down?
28—Every one.
30—What does a punkah wallah operate?
32—Behold!
33—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Silenced

After an important dinner, Josef Hofmann was taking his departure, when a notorious wag called out, "Hello, Hofmann. Come back here a minute, won't you?"

The celebrated pianist obligingly retraced his steps and stood expectantly before the prankster.

With an exaggerated air of secrecy the wag whispered, "I just wanted to ask you how far you would have gone if I hadn't called you back."

Hofmann moved not a muscle of his face but in a voice clearly audible to the large company present, replied: "My dear sir, there's not a person in the world I would rather oblige than you. But, to tell the truth, I haven't got five dollars in my pocket."—Wall Street Journal.

Ex-College Boy

An American soldier now in Northern Ireland is said to have written home:

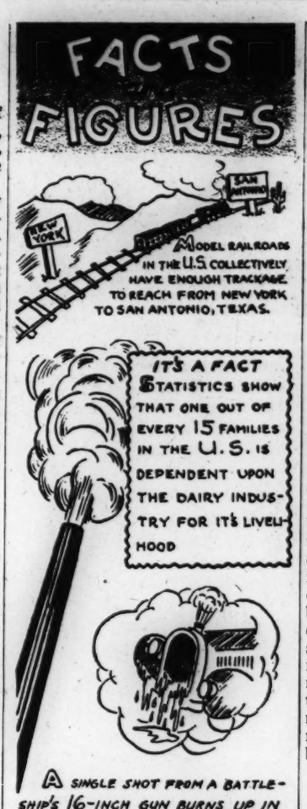
"Dear Dad—Gue$$ what I need mo$t of all. That'$ right, $end it along. Be$t wihe. Your $on, Tom."

The father replied: "Dear Tom—NOthing ever happens here. Write us aNOther letter aNOn. Jimmy was asking about you Monday. NOw we have to say good-bye."—Tit-Bits.

One Dozen Eggs—Unbreakable Variety

Millions of 5-ounce packages of dried whole-egg powder, each package the equivalent of one dozen shell eggs, are being sent to England, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In these packages the product is being distributed to consumers through the British Food Ministry as a supplement to the limited ration of shell eggs.

Distribution started only recently at the rate of one package a month for a family of three, or one package each three months for an individual. This is in addition to the winter ration of one shell egg a month per person, or four a month per person in summer.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SAN ANTONIO
MODEL RAILROADS IN THE U.S. COLLECTIVELY HAVE ENOUGH TRACKAGE TO REACH FROM NEW YORK TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
IT'S A FACT
STATISTICS SHOW THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY 15 FAMILIES IN THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT UPON THE DAIRY INDUSTRY FOR ITS LIVELIHOOD
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R. PARRIS

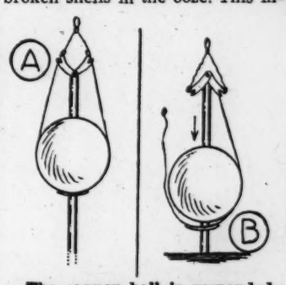
A Verse for Today . . .

Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?
—MATT. 7:3

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Cannon-Ball Helped Determine Where to Lay the Atlantic Cable?

It was important, before laying the first trans-Atlantic telegraph cable, to find out whether or not strong currents existed at the points where the cable would lie. A simple sounding apparatus invented by Lieutenant Brooke of the United States Navy brought up the desired information from the ocean floor. The device consisted of a cannon-ball, pierced by an iron rod, and suspended from the top of the rod by a sling. A light cable was attached to the top of the rod by means of which it could be retrieved from the bottom. Dropped overboard, the rod and ball would plunge swiftly down, the weight of the ball driving the end of the rod deep into the ocean floor. The impact released one end of the sling, freeing the cannon-ball. An opening at the lower end of the rod became packed with a sample of the ocean bottom ooze in its plunge, and this "bite" remained in the rod as it was drawn to the surface. Microscopic examination of the bit of bottom material thus obtained showed tiny unbroken shells in the ooze. This indicated that calm prevailed on the ocean bottom, for currents would have pulverized the fragile shells into sand.—W. P. Keasbey



The cannon-ball is suspended as at A at the start of the descent, but the impact with the bottom releases the sling and the ball drops down the rod, as shown at B.

Associated Press

Six-in-One Outfit

Three girls fill the pants and three more a shirt made to fit the giant frame of M. R. Wolfkeil, San Pedro, Calif., shipyard worker. Stymied by a WPB order against over-sized clothing, Wolfkeil recently wrote to President Roosevelt he couldn't continue his work unless he could get an outfit his size. Wolfkeil promptly got a priority order and a Natchez, Miss., clothier did the job as a gift.

Armored Division

A partial list of the firing power of an armored division includes: 9,100 pistols, 1,992 rifles, 3,647 .30 caliber machine guns, 411 anti-tank guns.

Stage-Door Canteen

New York

This column recorded, not long ago, that the Army, Navy, and Marines gave gardenias to each of the distaff workers at the Stage Door Canteen as a "thank you" for suppers and many happy evenings spent there. Recently they decided to write this more lasting "sequel."

A group of sailors and soldiers collected nickels from the servicemen and then contracted a printer to engrave in patriotic colors a scroll, to be signed by a long list of regular visiting men and to be presented to the Managing Board. They, in turn, are having it framed to hang upon the canteen walls. Besides this, the "boys" had 5,000 small cards printed with the same message to be given to the professional personnel who run the canteen.

The presentation was made by a sailor, soldier, and marine from the stage. They requested that the servicemen leave the dance floor and all the men and women workers come forward. Then the sailor said:

"This place is like a magnet—it draws one back again and again. It is sort of a home where we are fed, entertained, have our buttons or chevrons sewed on. You give us tickets (theater and railway) if that be our need. In fact, you are our home and friends combined. A few weeks ago we gave the ladies gardenias, but flowers wilt so we are giving you a reminder of our gratitude to keep."

The message on the card read:

To You Members of
The American Theater Wing
Stage Door Canteen
In appreciation for the many fine evenings of
Dancing and Entertainment
The Fighting Men
of the
United States Armed Forces

The contributor of the above Sundial story, a hostess at the Stage Door Canteen, adds the following incidents that have come under her observation:

When the Beachcomber Restaurant on Seventh Avenue burned down one night they remembered in their distress to send all the food they could retrieve to the Canteen.

A Yorkshire soldier met another boy from his home town.

A boy carrying a supper tray suddenly saw a brother from whom he had been separated 10 years. In glad surprise he dropped his tray and flung his arms about his brother.

Twins, sailor and soldier, met at the canteen after months of training in camps in different parts of the country.

NEWS ITEM— MANUFACTURERS WILL SOON BE MAKING BED QUILTS AND COMFORTERS OUT OF PLAIN GARDEN VARIETY VEGETABLES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*To Swim or Not to Swim*

By LE PELLEY

PLUNKY— I'D CERTAINLY LIKE TO GO SWIMMING
WELL, WHY DON'T YOU GO ??
OH— IF I WENT HOME FOR MY SWIMMING TRUNKS, I MIGHT HAVE TO GO TO THE STORE !!
THEN WHEN I GOT BACK I HAVE A FEELING POP WOULD MAKE ME CUT THE GRASS.. —THEN I'D HAVE TO CHANGE MY CLOTHES—
AND— AFTER ALL... THE WATER MIGHT BE TOO COLD !!!
WHAT'S MORE IT WOULD BE WET! BETTER FORGET ABOUT IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Hot Day!*

By RODGERS

Phew! Was it hot today!
T.W. and I tried all the cool spots we knew—
But we couldn't seem to find a really comfortable place!
Finally I wagged, "Phooie! If we're going to be hot no matter what we do-is there any reason why we shouldn't be doing something interesting?
T.W. agreed there wasn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Nose Will Know*

By THE HAGERS

Said Ted, "No longer do I wish To be reminded so of fish.

We'll silence this salt undertone With Blighted Buttercup Cologne."

A sailor took a hasty sniff, And cried, as he shoved off his skiff,

"No submarine, to dent your prow, Will need a sound detector now!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Large, Giant and Colossal"

Upon the United States Navy is now placed responsibility for forwarding the cargo-plane idea. After considering the factors involved—time element, materials required, plant necessary, labor, and general probabilities of success—the War Production Board has now approved a plan for construction of 500 of the 70-ton flying boats of which the Martin Mars is the prototype.

With this approval has gone a recommendation to the Navy that it let Henry J. Kaiser start on 125 of these planes in his West Coast shipyards. In addition, the WPB suggests to the Navy that it begin construction of an experimental 200-ton twin hull, super flying boat, capable of carrying 50 tons (or two medium tanks) 3,600 miles at 200 miles an hour.

It is to be hoped the Navy will follow this recommendation at once. Even should Mr. Kaiser prove able to fill his amazing promise to be turning out planes of this type in quantity within six months, the sooner the six months begins the better.

Cargo planes come, like California olives, in three general sizes: "large, giant and colossal." The "large" variety includes such ships as the Douglas DC3, favorite of the airlines, the Lockheed Constellation, and the Curtiss Commando. They can carry troops, certain light equipment, even jeeps. They cannot carry medium tanks, or many of the heavy items included in the 1000 tons of supplies it is figured that an infantry division uses in a day of attack.

The Mars is an illustration of the "giant" ship. It can carry heavier items, longer distances. Air authorities have estimated that 40,000 of these could take the place of every surface craft now in the United Nations shipping pool.

The 200-ton plane must be classed as "colossal." Authorities on materials have said that 180 of these ships could move 450,000 tons of cargo a year, and that the planes could be built with 18,000 tons of raw materials, against 238,000 tons of raw materials to build surface ships able to carry the same load.

We do not accept these figures as proved. Only experience can show their accuracy. But we do feel that big cargo planes have a definite place in today's war. The Axis is believed to be concentrating about 20 per cent of its plane production on the large variety of cargo planes.

The "giant" and "colossal" planes are needed to give the United Nations the edge they require in a war which hinges so largely on transportation.

When Is an Attack?

At the sedition trial of William Dudley Pelley, to which Charles A. Lindbergh was called as a witness, the aviator declared his belief that "the majority of the people of this country were opposed to getting into the war—that is, before we were attacked." Mr. Lindbergh said that since that time he has devoted his effort to the war. His statement is similar to those by isolationist Congressmen who are now appealing for votes on the strength of loyalty to the war effort.

People are always naturally opposed to getting into war unless they are attacked, and governments that represent the people as do those of the United States and Britain reflect the popular reluctance. Where Mr. Lindbergh together with isolationist sections of public opinion differed from President Roosevelt and those who favored his foreign policy was on the question of when the attack on the United States really began. Mr. Lindbergh could not discern that attack until December 7.

Mr. Roosevelt discerned it while it was still directed at other nations who because of similar ideals were in reality bound together with the United States in a global system of defense.

On that difference in discernment a dangerous rift in opinion developed and was capitalized by the Axis to spread disunity in America. When the Japanese proved that the United States was in danger that rift was closed. But that fact does not mean that politicians who stood on both sides of the rift are equally qualified to remain political leaders of America.

A useful test for voters to apply to the candidate for Congress in the November election would be to determine whether he was among those who could recognize when their country was under attack or among those who had to wait until the enemy had a chance to strike a stunning blow.

No Surrender!

In a year when nations give visiting rulers submarine chasers instead of gold keys or ornamental fetes, it was both fitting and useful for the Netherlands' beloved Queen to stand Thursday on the rostrum of the United States Senate to address America's lawmakers.

"Inside occupied territory and outside, the fight goes on!" she reassured the American people. And it is no secret that after two years of occupation the Nazis feel less secure than ever in the country they had thought would readily become part of their colonization scheme. Quietly, persistently, doggedly the people of the lowlands have so hamstrung the plans of the invaders that the chaos in Holland is such as has never been known before. Yet the Dutch underground movement is well organized—so well organized that the German commander now threatens the death penalty to anyone found on the streets in case of an invasion.

It has become quite apparent that arch flattery cannot cajole nor ruthlessness conquer this sturdy nation. From the East Indies to the West, incidents accumulate to prove their motto remains "No Surrender." And from Batavia to Rotterdam Queen Wilhelmina's words spoken from Washington will be found strengthening and supporting individuals in their determined fight for democracy. Support is felt too in her message that "liberty is forever young and strong and invincible." The United States is proud to be united by friendship and in its war effort with this brave people.

The President's Sound Move

If Congress understands the measure of popular objection to divided responsibility in the national rubber program, it will sustain President Roosevelt's veto of the bill to establish an independent Rubber Supply Agency. The legislators' proposal was as if a commander-in-chief were to place another general in the field with authority equal to the general already in charge of operations. Naturally the only result could be confusion worse confounded.

Not that the farm bloc's insistence on including rubber from grain alcohol in the synthetics program is without merit. As the President remarks, mistakes may have been made in the War Production Board plans and some re-allocations may be found expedient as needs eventuate.

When Donald Nelson took hold of the rubber program, the basic petroleum process was the principal system under development, and probably farther advanced than other synthetic methods. No criticism of the WPB Administrator's efforts is implicit in Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Bernard M. Baruch, President Conant of Harvard, and President Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a committee to survey the situation and report at once. The alcohol method came to the front later, and it found that petroleum already occupied the spotlight on the stage and that the cast for the great rubber drama had practically been made up. But changes can be made before the curtain rises on production.

The President's choice of an investigating committee is praiseworthy. Mr. Baruch, through his business connections and experience, is in close touch with potential rubber manufacturers; Dr. Conant is a chemist, Dr. Compton one of the most eminent physicists in America. That the head of M.I.T.'s chemical engineering department, Prof. Ernst Hauser, has just written a book endorsing rubber from petroleum does not necessarily commit Dr. Compton, although President Roosevelt himself cast some doubt upon the wisdom of the general use of grain in his veto message.

The President's appointments and his veto are sound moves. It is not yet clear how manufacturing will be officially handled, but Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that speed is vital.

According to an item from Canada, there will be fewer types of lipstick, not so many colors of nail polish, a reduction in the shades of face powder, as well as limitations on other beauty preparations. Some unobservant male may ask, "What are the women going to do?" Why, they'll go right on being beautiful, naturally.

Doubtless the proponents of all the various types of synthetic rubber hope to erase the economic mistakes of the past with their product.

Our Readers Say—

Enemy Refueling in the Caribbean

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were stretched on the old river bank at Hannibal, Missouri, looking at the clouds, glancing up and down the river, talking about submarines and sinkings.

"What would you do, Huck, if you had to stop the subs?" and Tom put this question for a stopper, and just waited for Huck's squirm to get out of the hole.

"First thing I'd do, I'd look for what keeps 'em going. They ain't no different from that boat coming around the bend. They got to burn somethin'; they don't sail."

"Well—how would you do it, Huck?" And that question was supposed to sink Huck deeper in the hole.

"I wouldn't do it like grown folks. I'd do it like boys do things. If all the river boats had secret places for loading wood along the river bank, and you wanted to find 'em, all you'd have to do is offer a big enough prize. Why, for a horse and a sailboat any boy on the river would tell you where a loading place was, if he knew. They can't be no loading places the natives don't know, and boys always know such things! And if I had money enough I'd pay millions. I'd pay everybody a prize, just to tell where the subs get fuel!"

There's one piece of knowledge that lies athwart America's war effort. It is that enemy U-boat captains know where fuel is stored for them in the Caribbean isles.

Hundreds of miles of shore lines and unfrequented harbors made the establishment of refueling stations simple.

But not so easy to keep the natives from knowing the places. Certainly there are hundreds of islanders who have been subsidized by the enemy. Other hundreds who know the refueling spots.

For a prize of a hundred thousand dollars the natives, one or more, of any of these islands will disclose the oil storage refueling spot.

Even boys in their teens will take a shot at such adventure and such a prize. Wouldn't *you* have done it?—even snatched your uncle's catboat and sailed in darkness for fame and fortune!

Let Congress offer such prizes—broadcast the offers, and repeat and repeat the offers, and human nature will do the rest!

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Vice-President and Treasurer
Railway Advertising Co. of
Cleveland

No Drinks at the Kelley House

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When you permit a correspondent to say that The Kelley House of Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, has a bar or serves beer, you do us a great injustice.

Our guests come to us for the best blueberry pie of summer, for clam chowder which has been famous through many decades, and for lobsters served as only Vineyard cooks know how, but never for beer or any other liquor. The Kelley House is celebrating its two hundredth anniversary this year, and we cannot find that it has ever had in its long history a license to sell or to serve liquor.

A hotel as old as this becomes an institution, and although we are proud of being modern in many ways, for the sounder sleep and better comfort of our guests who come year after year, we never depart from the tradition established so long ago. Many distinguished jurists have stayed at The Kelley House, while court was sitting in the shire town; white-haired summer residents came first to our inn while they were in baby-clothes; statesmen and generals and bishops have stayed here, and The Kelley House is always kept so that they can come again and feel at home.

No, one does not look for beer at The Kelley House. Our guests like swimming and yachting, fishing and bicycling, or reading on the lawn. They like the sea air and sound sleep. This is a place of sanctuary, of warm welcome, and, as our two hundred years will prove, of pleasant memories.

This violence done to us by your correspondent is like that done to Martha's Vineyard itself in dozens of false or greatly exaggerated headlines in city newspapers. "Army Takes Over Martha's Vineyard," "Torpedo Comes Ashore on South Side of Martha's Vineyard"—these are samples. One wonders what type of mind conceives these stories and spreads them on the front pages of our daily press.

Let these people stop a while at The Kelley House and they will see with a clearer eye.

Edgartown, Mass. RICHARD L. COLTER

[Editor's Note: We are glad to print the above and hope it will help to correct the wrong impression conveyed by the letter quoted in our news columns. It should be apparent that the liquor reportedly imbibed by the Navy men while on shore and while on duty was not obtained from The Kelley House. Further comment on the Edgartown incident appears in an adjoining column.]

Picnics vs. Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lieut. Bill Bower, who was in Jimmy Doolittle's show over Tokyo, was recently invited to speak before a luncheon club in another city. The Club members had been discussing where their midsummer picnic would be held.

Lieutenant Bower is reported to have said, when introduced:

> It's no picnic out there for your sons. They are having no good times. I am disappointed at what I have found since I got back to my country. I am disappointed at the failure of the people to realize that we are in a war—a war that we can lose. I am ashamed of myself to be here. I am ashamed to be here instead of overseas with my gang where I want to be and where I should be.

This statement by the Lieutenant must have been like a bomb suddenly dropped from a clear sky. They needed it. We all need it. We can make this resolve each day: I am going to make a sacrifice today that will show I do know we are in a war that threatens the destruction of our country. I am going to practice self-denial today.

Atlanta, Ga. HARVEY CLOPTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Bottleneck to Be Broken

Down the Middle of the Road

Asleep at the Primaries

By Erwin D. Canham

In only three out of the eleven congressional districts in Massachusetts where a Congressman is running for re-election is there any opposition to the candidate in his party's primaries. In at least two of the three districts where there is opposition it is purely nominal. That is the measure of the satisfaction—or the apathy—with which the citizens of Massachusetts regard their present Congressmen. And if a tabulation could be made of congressional primaries throughout the country, some such picture could be found in many regions. The factors behind this situation make up the reason why we don't have a better Congress.

What are the factors?

Politics is a hard game to play. Realistic potential candidates just don't think they have a chance to win. There is no inducement for a man to run unless he thinks he can get elected, or unless it will help him in his private affairs, or unless he is a public-spirited or cause-devoted citizen. Moreover, the post of Congressman isn't sufficiently attractive to the best type of citizen.

Another deterrent is that sitting Congressmen usually have a great electoral advantage, sometimes the result of years of cultivating their districts, which may have little to do with their statesmanship. And in some cases their districts will have been rearranged or gerrymandered so as to give them a continuing advantage.

Still another deterrent is that the public isn't sufficiently discriminating anyway.

* * *

And there are other reasons. But most of them come under the heading of the first one: that the road to elective office is a hard one, sometimes a thankless one. It is paved with crags and boulders. It is ditched with disappointment. There is often dirty work at the crossroads.

It calls for great fortitude for a genuinely able man to cut down his present pursuits and take up politics. Usually he will not do so unless—as in the case of a lawyer—politics may also be good for his business. It calls not only for fortitude but aptitude. Nobody, in the present vogue of sniffing at Congressmen, should despise the qualities which are required for success at the polls. Sometimes they may not be the highest qualities in mankind, but they involve sound lungs and hardened epidermis, tireless good will, a sort of quick wit and bludgeoning forensic ability, forty kinds of shrewdness, and a sacrificial wife.

There are many congressional districts in these United States—we expect readers could tell us of hundreds of them—where voters will simply not have the chance of casting their ballots for a man or woman for Congress who genuinely satisfies them. This applies to the primaries and the election both. There are many districts where the unsatisfactory record of the sitting Congressman is only equalled by the unpromising nature of the alternative candidate!

* * *

Exceptions there are which prove the rule. In some few areas, good men have already put in an appearance. But, on the whole, the auguries are most disappointing. It is not that the Old Guard is fighting its way back to power after a frank and full debate, but that most of them are slipping back with little or no opposition. Or else their renomination is won because of factors which are utterly extraneous to the issues now sweeping the Nation and the world.

This is the Congress, we hope, that will make the peace. This is the Congress that will do its part to win the war. This is the Congress that will usher peacetime, representative, checks-and-balances government back into operation in the United States. So it is the most important Congress in many long years, perhaps the most important in American history.

And yet, in district after district, men who were abysmally wrong in virtually all issues for years before Pearl Harbor are having no trouble in riding back into office.

If the present Congress doesn't suit the people, the only way out is to improve it. If it isn't improved, if it muffs the job of warmaking and peacemaking, then the whole future of congressional government may be at stake. The way to check a too-strong executive is to elect a strong Congress, not a wrong Congress. The finest ability in the country is not too good to go into this Congress. We have been preaching this doctrine for months. The people and the political-party system have not nominated good enough candidates. But we must make the best of what has been done. And in any case, however disappointing the Congress, it is the only Congress we have and the congressional system is vital to the preservation of our form of government.

Mirror of World Opinion

All in Play

A PT boat of the United States Navy dropped a depth charge into the waters of the outer harbor at Edgartown—and it was all in the picnic spirit! The officers on the PT boat, all pleasant young men, wished to depart with a flourish after their cordial reception at Edgartown, but the depth charge did not go off and the flourish did not come.

There are two things which may be said of this affair. In the first place, it must be characterized plainly as what it was, an outrage against public safety and against the temper with which the United States should be prosecuting the war. Depth charges are not made for summer entertainment, and dollars wrung from the hard work of many taxpayers should not be flung away.

People were heard saying, "Now we can understand what happened at Pearl Harbor," "There's too much picnic in this war," and "That's the kind of thing that goes on all the time." The Navy did a great deal of harm to the Navy and to all of us last Thursday.

On the other hand, this sort of incident brings its own worst punishment, and it is idle to go about deploring, or demanding that an example be made of offenders. Plain speaking is in order, but the exercise of higher indignation can serve no useful purpose. Clearly the incident will not be repeated, and the offenders of last Thursday are likely to be the heroes of tomorrow. They have grim business ahead of them, and we should be willing to let the bad matter rest as it is and wish them well for the future.—*Vineyard Gazette*, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

India Should Think of China

By Volney D. Hurd

There is one way to get the full impact of the Indian National Congress threat to open up a non-violent, non-co-operation campaign against Britain—an approach which lifts the issue above the confusing clouds of a many-sided political conflict—and that is to view the picture entirely on the basis of Asia itself, ignoring for the moment any claims on the part of the Western nations.

On the basis of Asia for the Asiatics—and the close bond which exists between China and India—the action of the Indian Congress Party in fighting Britain is a serious threat to the very things for which these Asiatics are struggling. China, realistic as usual, has long known that its best opportunity to become a great nation—industrialized and fully developed in the future—depended upon a close and harmonious working agreement with Britain, the United States, and Russia.

This hope of China consists of two parts: first, winning the war in order to establish a world in which China could grow; and, second, getting help from these other nations in the postwar industrial expansion period which would constitute this growth. The same holds true of India.

* * *

Now Gandhi seems to recognize the need for the two Asiatic nations working with one another, yet his action is doing more damage to China than to any other country. For the hope of Asia in winning against Japan and obtaining a new modern economy lies with the United Nations. And the hope of China, even for survival, in the coming hard months depends upon India's standing as a United Nations bulwark. Let Gandhi weaken India by any sort of a resistance campaign, and the way for the Japanese will be made easier. Let the Japanese enter India, and China's main hope for supplies for winning the war will be seriously impaired if not eliminated.

Cutting through the fog of political squabbling, the issue is just as clear as that. Conceding the Indians the right to want to cut themselves off from the Occidentals—if that be their choice—how can they justify the deliberate scuttling of the one Asiatic nation they consider to be a brother in understanding?

The Chinese have given a perfect example of how an Asiatic nation, desiring to get Western military and industrial aid, can so establish itself in the eyes of the Western World as to win its recognition and co-operation. China put up with years of misunderstanding and patiently waited for Europe and America to awaken. It knew that in the long run its patient persistence would bear fruit.

China also saw the realities of this war—that it is a war for the survival of all that is good and decent on this earth, and that unless everyone on the side of right threw himself into the conflict with everything he had, the war could be lost.

* * *

Thus China began to show the Western World how much having China on its side really means. Initiative, intelligence, and determination combined with fine cultural values have always belonged to the Chinese. Then came the military action, and the Chinese, by fighting so gallantly against the Japanese, won a new respect and admiration from the entire world. Madame Chiang Kai-shek not so long ago pointed out that China had the respect as an equal with the Western Powers at last—but that it had had to earn every bit of it!

The same opportunity is open to India. Instead of struggling over a political issue, India has the opportunity of jumping into this war and so establishing itself that the entire world will be ardently behind all plans to make India a great free nation, even as it has in the case of China. Yet India today stands on the verge of taking the very opposite course, of wrecking its hopes for the future, and, worst of all, actually dragging down its gallant friend China with it. This needs the most serious consideration by the Congress leaders, and one can hope that the Chinese will hasten to point it out to them. They may well have influence where all others would fail.

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